```
=> d que l53
L1             1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  US2004-773316/AP
L2             1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  US2005026230/PN
L3         21433 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  FECES+NT/CT
L4         43448 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  STOOL OR STOOLS OR FECES OR
                 DEFACATION OR DEFACATED?
L5         43962 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L1 OR L2 OR L3 OR L4)
L41          328 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ("MATSUMURA Y"/AU OR "MATSUMUR
                 A YASUHIRO"/AU)
L42          112 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ("MATSUSHITA H"/AU OR
                 "MATSUSHITA HISAYUKI"/AU)
L43          113 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ("TSUNODA H"/AU OR "TSUNODA
                 HIROYUKI"/AU)
L44          356 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ("HARADA K"/AU OR "HARADA K
                 I"/AU)
L45           51 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "HARADA KUNIO"/AU
L46            2 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L41 AND L42 AND L43 AND (L44
                 OR L45)
L47            5 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L41 AND (L42 OR L43 OR L44 OR
                 L45)
L48            3 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L42 AND (L43 OR L44 OR L45)
L49            7 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L43 AND (L44 OR L45)
L50            0 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L44 AND L45
L51           11 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L47 OR L48 OR L49 OR L50)
L52            5 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L51 AND L5
L53            5 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L46 OR L52)


=> d que l61
L54         8345 SEA MATSUMURA Y?/AU
L55         4213 SEA MATSUSHITA H?/AU
L56         2285 SEA TSUNODA H?/AU
L57        15763 SEA HARADA K?/AU
L58            4 SEA L54 AND L55 AND L56 AND L57
L59           69 SEA (L54 OR L55 OR L56 OR L57) AND (STOOL OR STOOLS OR FECES
                 OR DEFACAT?)
L60           17 SEA L59 AND (KIT? OR FECES CONTAINER? OR EQUIPMENT? OR
                 APPARATUS? OR DEVICE? OR SUSPENSION? OR FILTRATION?)
L61           17 SEA (L58 OR L60)


=> d que l119
L1             1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  US2004-773316/AP
L2             1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  US2005026230/PN
L3         21433 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  FECES+NT/CT
L4         43448 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  STOOL OR STOOLS OR FECES OR
                 DEFACATION OR DEFACATED?
L5         43962 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L1 OR L2 OR L3 OR L4)
L9         14084 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  BUFFERS+OLD/CT
L10       291789 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  BUFFER?
L11       291789 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L9 OR L10)
L15         2312 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L5 AND (CANCER? OR TUMOR? OR
                 TUMOUR? OR MALIGNAN? OR LESION?)
L16         1133 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L15 AND (CELL?(L)RECOVER? OR
                 DETECT? OR DIAGNOS? OR SEPARAT? OR FILTER? OR TAG?)
L17          584 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L16 AND (COLON? OR RECTAL? OR
                 COLORECTAL? OR RECTUM?)
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L18          229 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L17 AND (AFFINITY? OR
                 ANTIGEN? OR ANTIBOD? OR TAG?)
L19           17 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L18 AND L11
L20         2312 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L15 OR L16 OR L17 OR L18 OR
                 L19)
L21          293 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L20 AND (APPARATUS? OR KIT?
                 OR BAG? OR MACHINE?)
L22           17 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L21 AND FILTER?
L24         1831 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L5 AND (APPARATUS? OR KIT? OR
                 BAG? OR MACHINE?)
L28          159 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L24 AND FILTER?
L37          159 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L28 AND FILTER?
L38          109 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L37 AND (CELL?(L)RECOVER? OR
                 DETECT? OR DIAGNOS? OR SEPARAT? OR IMPURITY?)
L39           17 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L38 AND (CANCER? OR TUMOR? OR
                 TUMOUR? OR MALIGNAN? OR LESION?)
L40           17 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L39 OR L22)
L62         1639 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L5 AND (FECES RETENTION? OR
                 SUSPENSION? OR FILTRATION? OR CELL COLLECTION? OR FECES
                 CONTAINER? OR FECES FILTRATION? OR CELL RECOVERY? OR FECES
                 DETECT? OR EQUIPMENT?)
L63         3263 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L5 AND (FECES RETENTION? OR
                 SUSPENSION? OR FILTRATION? OR CELL COLLECTION? OR FECES
                 CONTAINER? OR FECES FILTRATION? OR CELL RECOVERY? OR FECES
                 DETECT? OR EQUIPMENT? OR KIT? OR APPARATUS? OR MACHINE? OR
                 DEVICE?)
L64         3263 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L62 OR L63)
L65         1240 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L64 AND (FILTER? OR FILTRATION
                 ? OR SUSPEND? OR SUSPENSION?)
L66           75 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L65 AND (CANCER? OR TUMOR? OR
                 TUMOUR? OR MALIGNAN? OR LESION?)
L67           72 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L66 AND (PY<2005 OR AY<2005
                 OR PRY<2005)
L68           15 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L67 AND L11
L69           23 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L68 OR L40)
L70       214351 SEA (STOOL OR STOOLS OR FECES OR DEFACAT?)
L103        1727 SEA L70 AND BUFFER?
L104         128 SEA L103 AND (FILTER OR FILTRAT?)
L105          61 SEA L104 AND (APPARATUS? OR DEVICE? OR KIT? OR EQUIPMENT?)
L109         653 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L5 AND L11
L110          92 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L109 AND (FILTER OR FILTRAT?)

L111          34 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L110 AND (APPARATUS? OR
                 DEVICE? OR KIT? OR EQUIPMENT?)
L112          11 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L111 AND (FECES OR STOOL)(3A)(
                 RETENTION? OR CONTAINER? OR BAG? OR EQUIPMENT? OR COLLECTION?
                 OR FILTRATION? OR SUSPENSION? OR DEVICE OR KIT?)
L113          30 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L112 OR L69)
L118          33 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L105 AND (FILTER OR FILTRAT?)

L119          48 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L118 OR L113)


=> d que l108
L70       214351 SEA (STOOL OR STOOLS OR FECES OR DEFACAT?)
L71        21033 SEA L70 AND (FECES RETENTION? OR SUSPENSION? OR FILTRATION? OR
                 CELL COLLECTION? OR FECES CONTAINER? OR FECES FILTRATION? OR
                 CELL RECOVERY? OR FECES DETECT? OR EQUIPMENT? OR KIT? OR
                 APPARATUS? OR MACHINE? OR DEVICE?)
L72         4460 SEA L71 AND (FILTER? OR FILTRATION? OR SUSPEND? OR SUSPENSION?)
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L73          276 SEA L72 AND (CANCER? OR TUMOR? OR TUMOUR? OR MALIGNAN? OR
                 LESION?)
L74          112 SEA L73 AND (COLON? OR RECTAL? OR COLORECTAL? OR RECTUM?)
L77           51 SEA L74 AND (FECES RETENTION? OR FECES SUSPENSION? OR FILTRATIO
                 N? OR CELL COLLECTION? OR FECES CONTAINER? OR FECES FILTRATION?
                  OR CELL RECOVERY? OR FECES DETECT? OR EQUIPMENT? OR KIT? OR
                 APPARATUS? OR MACHINE? OR DEVICE?)
L78           48 SEA L77 AND (PY<2005 OR AY<2005 OR PRY<2005)
L79           48 SEA L78 AND (FILTER? OR FILTRA? OR SUSPEND? OR SUSPENSION?)
L80           24 SEA L79 AND (APPARATUS? OR DEVICE? OR KIT? OR EQUIPMENT?)
L81        35365 SEA L70 AND (COLON? OR RECTAL? OR COLORECTAL? OR RECTUM?)
L82        20491 SEA L81 AND (DETECT? OR DIAGNOS? OR TEST? OR MEASURE?)
L83          350 SEA L82 AND (FILTER? OR FILTRA?)
L84           59 SEA L83 AND (CANCER? OR TUMOR? OR TUMOUR? OR MALIGNAN? OR
                 LESION?)
L85            1 SEA L84 AND (FECES RETENTION? OR FECES CONTAINER? OR FECES
                 BAG? OR FECES FILTRATION? OR FECES SUSPENSION?)
L86          132 SEA L70 AND (FECES RETENTION? OR FECES CONTAINER? OR FECES
                 BAG? OR FECES DETECT? OR FECES FILTRATION? OR FECES SUSPENSION?
                 )
L87           13 SEA L86 AND (FILTER? OR FILTRA?)
L88           25 SEA L86 AND (APPARATUS? OR DEVICE? OR KIT? OR EQUIPMENT?)
L89           35 SEA (L87 OR L88)
L90           35 SEA (L89 OR L85)
L91           58 SEA (L80 OR L90)
L92         3193 SEA L70 AND (FECES OR STOOL)(3A)(RETENTION? OR CONTAINER? OR
                 BAG? OR EQUIPMENT? OR COLLECTION? OR FILTRATION? OR SUSPENSION?
                  OR DEVICE OR KIT?)
L93          150 SEA L92 AND (FILTER? OR FILTRA?)
L94         1188 SEA L92 AND (APPARATUS? OR DEVICE? OR KIT? OR EQUIPMENT?)
L95         1276 SEA (L93 OR L94)
L96          159 SEA L95 AND (CANCER? OR TUMOR? OR TUMOUR? OR MALIGNAN? OR
                 LESION? OR COLON? OR COLORECT? OR RECTUM? OR RECTAL?)
L97           19 SEA L96 AND (FILTER OR FILTRAT?)
L98            6 SEA L97 AND (APPARATUS? OR DEVICE? OR KIT? OR EQUIPMENT?)
L99           60 SEA (L98 OR L91)
L100          58 SEA L99 AND (PY<2005 OR AY<2005 OR PRY<2005)
L101           7 SEA L100 AND BUFFER?
L102           8 SEA (L101 OR L85)
L103        1727 SEA L70 AND BUFFER?
L104         128 SEA L103 AND (FILTER OR FILTRAT?)
L105          61 SEA L104 AND (APPARATUS? OR DEVICE? OR KIT? OR EQUIPMENT?)
L107          11 SEA L105 AND (FECES OR STOOL)(3A)(RETENTION? OR CONTAINER? OR
                 BAG? OR EQUIPMENT? OR COLLECTION? OR FILTRATION? OR SUSPENSION?
                  OR DEVICE OR KIT?)
L108          17 SEA (L102 OR L107)


=> dup rem l53,l61,l119,l108
DUPLICATE IS NOT AVAILABLE IN 'CAOLD'.
ANSWERS FROM THESE FILES WILL BE CONSIDERED UNIQUE
FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:49:28 ON 06 MAR 2007
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
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FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 14:49:28 ON 06 MAR 2007

FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 14:49:28 ON 06 MAR 2007
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FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 14:49:28 ON 06 MAR 2007

FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 14:49:28 ON 06 MAR 2007

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L53
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L61
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L119
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L108
L120 68 DUP REM L53 L61 L119 L108 (19 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
ANSWERS '1-53' FROM FILE HCAPLUS
ANSWER '54' FROM FILE MEDLINE
ANSWERS '55-56' FROM FILE BIOSIS
ANSWERS '57-68' FROM FILE WPIX

=> d ibib abs hitind retable l120 1-53;d ibib abs l120 54-56;d all abeq tech l120 57-68

L120 ANSWER 1 OF 68 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:463096 HCAPLUS Full-text
TITLE: Container for suspension and filtration of ***stool***
INVENTOR(S): ***Matsumura, Yasuhiro***; ***Matsushita, Hisayuki***; ***Tsunoda, Hiroyuki***; ***Harada, Kunio***; Okano, Kazunori; Nagai, Keiichi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Japan as Represented by President of National Cancer Center, Japan; Hitachi, Ltd.
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1656887	A1	20060517	EP 2005-18730	20050829
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, BA, HR, IS, YU				
JP 2006138815	A	20060601	JP 2004-330949	20041115
US 2006122534	A1	20060608	US 2005-212575	20050829

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2004-330949 A 20041115

AB <p id="pa01" num="0001">A container for the suspension and filtration of ***stool*** enables quick, simple, and safe collection of cancer cells separated in ***stool***. The container comprises (a) a ***stool*** collection container 1, (c) a ***stool*** processing container main body 20, and (d) a pushing member 30. The ***stool*** collection container 1 comprises a syringe 2 capable of collecting 0.5 g or more of ***stool*** by being thrust into ***stool***, a ***stool*** collecting opening, a handle 3 provided on the periphery of the syringe at the opposite end to the ***stool*** collecting opening, and a cap member 4 provided at the opposite end to the ***stool*** collecting opening. The ***stool*** processing container main body 20 comprises: a syringe storage portion 21 for storing the syringe; a suspension portion 22 connected to the syringe storage portion for suspending the ***stool***; a filtrate receiving container 23 detachably connected to the suspension portion for receiving a filtrate of the ***stool*** that has been suspended and filtered; and a filter 26 provided at a connection portion between the suspension portion and the filtrate receiving container. The pushing member

30 is pressed to press or tear the cap member so as to move the ***stool*** collected in the syringe of the ***stool*** collection container into the suspension portion. .

RETABLE

Referenced Author (RAU)	Year (RPY)	VOL (RVL)	PG (RPG)	Referenced Work (RWK)	Referenced File
Brouwer	1996			US 5531966 A	HCAPLUS
C A Greiner Und Soehne	1979			DE 2835358 B1	
Cotey	1980			US 4225423 A	
Mao-Kuei, C	2004			US 2004179976 A1	
Nason	1990			US 4978504 A	HCAPLUS
Schaefers, M	1996			DE 9419531 U1	

L120 ANSWER 2 OF 68 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 2
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:94954 HCAPLUS Full-text
TITLE: Method and apparatus for cell recovery
INVENTOR(S): ***Matsumura, Yasuhiro***; ***Matsushita, Hisayuki***; ***Tsunoda, Hiroyuki***; ***Harada, Kunio***
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Japan
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2005026230	A1	20050203	US 2004-773316	20040209 <--
JP 2005046065	A	20050224	JP 2003-281978	20030729
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2003-281978 A	20030729

AB A method and apparatus for recovering cells from ***stool*** are provided for diagnosing colorectal cancer from ***stool*** naturally voided by multiple specimens. The method includes the steps of preparing a sample of naturally voided and collected ***stool***, to which sample a buffer solution is added, causing cancer cells in the sample from which the impurities have been removed to be adsorbed on a solid carrier, and recovering the cancer cells thus adsorbed.

IC ICM G01N033-574
ICS C12N005-08
INCL 435007230; 435366000

L120 ANSWER 3 OF 68 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 3
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:979397 HCAPLUS Full-text
TITLE: ***Feces*** container and cell collection device, ***feces*** retention kit, and cell recovery method [Machine Translation].
INVENTOR(S): ***Matsumura, Yasuhiro***; Matsushita, Naoyuki; Nagai, Keiichi; Okano, Kazunobu; ***Harada, Kunio***; Kadota, Hiroyuki; Kozan, Satoshi; Noguchi, Kiyoteru
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hitachi Ltd., Japan; National Cancer Center
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2005241543	A	20050908	JP 2004-54236	20040227

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2004-54236 20040227

AB [Machine Translation of Descriptors]. It mixes the ***feces*** which were picked with the buffer liquid, it retains, conveys, it offers, the ***feces*** container and the like in order to designate cytology inspection as consecutive process. The nature discharge which was picked flight and being the ***feces*** container which consists of with the seal section which is provided around the open part of the liquid bag section and the aforementioned liquid bag section which receive the buffer liquid, the ***feces*** container which possesses the cutting section for the cutting or perforation possible ***feces*** removal on bottom of the section and the aforementioned liquid bag where mixes the aforementioned liquid bag section nature discharge flight and the hand rubs the buffer liquid from outside and or with the machine rubbing.

IC ICM G01N033-48

L120 ANSWER 4 OF 68 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 4

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:976369 HCAPLUS Full-text

TITLE: ***Feces*** filtration equipment for clarifying and ***feces*** filtration method [Machine Translation].

INVENTOR(S): ***Matsumura, Yasuhiro***; Matsushita, Naoyuki; Noguchi, Kiyoteru; Okano, Kazunobu; ***Harada, Kunio***; Kadota, Hiroyuki; Nagai, Keiichi; Kozan, Satoshi

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hitachi Ltd., Japan; National Cancer Center

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 14 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2005241520	A	20050908	JP 2004-53615	20040227

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2004-53615 20040227

AB [Machine Translation of Descriptors]. Nature excretion of the multi inspection bodies in order to diagnose the colon cancer from flight, the ***feces*** filtration equipment for clarifying and the ***feces*** filtration method which are used the occasion where the cell is collected from the ***feces*** are offered. The ***feces*** filtration equipment for clarifying which possesses the container 3 which extracts the filtrate where nature discharge flight and conical condition or the tubular filter it possesses the support mechanism 2 of the porous or network structure which makes 1 which filters the blend 7 of the aforementioned buffer liquid and filter install 1, filter the mechanism possesses 5 which turns 1 and support mechanism 2 and 6, is filtered to the peripheral section of support mechanism 2, by the centrifugal force.

IC ICM G01N033-48
ICS B04B003-00; B04B007-00; B04B007-08; G01N001-10; G01N001-28; G01N033-574

L120 ANSWER 5 OF 68 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 5

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:158926 HCAPLUS Full-text

TITLE: Method of diagnosing colorectal adenomas and ***cancer*** using infrared spectroscopy

INVENTOR(S): Smith, Ian C. P.; Somorjai, Ray L.; Meltzer, Jon

C.; Dolenko, Brion; Nikouline, Alexandre
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): National Research Council of Cananda, Can.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
WO 2005017501	A1	20050224	WO 2004-CA1462		20040805 <--
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW					
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG					
US 2006269972	A1	20061130	US 2006-568419		20060214 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2003-494781P	P	20030814 <--
			WO 2004-CA1462	W	20040805 <--

AB Infrared spectroscopy of human ***stool*** can be used as a non-invasive method of detecting the presence of colorectal ***cancer*** and/or clinically significant adenomas. The spectrum of a patient's ***stool*** is compared with that of ***stool*** from non- ***cancerous*** subjects, observed differences in spectra being indicative of ***cancer*** and/or clinically significant adenomas. In a preferred method, the ***stool*** sample is mixed with a ***buffer***, the resulting ***suspension*** is centrifuged and the supernatant is subjected to infrared spectroscopy. The spectra are then classified using a three-stage classification strategy.

IC ICM G01N021-35
ICS G01N033-48; G01N033-483

RETABLE

Referenced Author (RAU)	Year (RPY)	VOL (RVL)	PG (RPG)	Referenced Work (RWK)	Referenced File
Argov, S	2002	7	248	Journal of Biomedica	
Cohenford	2000			US 6146897	HCAPLUS
Craine	2002			US 20020076820	
Fujioka, N	2003	57	241	Applied Spectroscopy	HCAPLUS
Lasch, P	2000	3918	45	Proceedings of the S	
Malins	1999			WO 9900660	HCAPLUS
Sato	2002			US 20020064882	
Volmer, M	2001	38	256	Ann Clin Biochem, Pa	HCAPLUS

L120 ANSWER 6 OF 68 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 7
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:795669 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:20821
TITLE: Method and system for production and ***collection*** of lavage induced ***stool*** (LIS) for chemical and biologic tests of cells
INVENTOR(S): Gordon, Ian L.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 19 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9964017	A1	19991216	WO 1999-US13348	19990611
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 6447763	B1	20020910	US 1998-97098	19980612
CA 2334904	A1	19991216	CA 1999-2334904	19990611
AU 9945649	A	19991230	AU 1999-45649	19990611
BR 9911156	A	20010327	BR 1999-11156	19990611
JP 2002517452	T	20020618	JP 2000-553085	19990611
RU 2214594	C2	20031020	RU 2000-131190	19990611
HK 1038509	A1	20050812	HK 2002-100034	20020103
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1998-97098 A	19980612
			WO 1999-US13348 W	19990611

AB Beverages are provided and administered for producing LIS samples containing cells exfoliated from throughout the gut in sufficient nos. and free of interfering substances such as formed fecal particles for chemical assays and biol. assays for nucleic acid sequence information, and medical diagnosis. A ***kit*** is also provided for use by patients without assistance to produce a LIS sample suitable for anal. A collection ***kit*** employs a sequence of the beverages and other ingested substances to produce preserved cells for medical diagnosis, allowing cytol. anal. of the LIS for diagnosis of foregut and hindgut disease. A preliminary cathartic lavage is used to cleanse a patient's digestive tract; at least one ***stool*** induced by the preliminary cathartic lavage is collected; and a final cathartic lavage is used to exfoliate and preserve cells from a patient's digestive tract. Time release capsules containing a cathartic medicament can also be used after completing preliminary lavage administration. The ***kit*** also provides ***apparatus*** for collection, sealing, and packing of the collected LIS specimen for anal.

IC ICM A61K033-00
ICS A61K031-74

CC 9-16 (Biochemical Methods)
Section cross-reference(s): 63

ST lavage ***stool*** prepn laxative exfoliant ***kit***

IT Analysis
(biochem.; method and system for production and ***collection*** of lavage induced ***stool*** (LIS) for chemical and biol. tests of cells)

IT Drug delivery systems
(capsules, controlled-release, of medication exfoliating cells from lining of gut; method and system for production and ***collection*** of lavage induced ***stool*** (LIS) for chemical and biol. tests of cells)

IT Digestive tract
(cells of; method and system for production and ***collection*** of lavage induced ***stool*** (LIS) for chemical and biol. tests of cells)

IT Beverages
(electrolyte-containing; method and system for production and

collection of lavage induced ***stool*** (LIS) for chemical and biol. tests of cells)

IT ***Buffers***
(exfoliant medication containing, for preserving exfoliated cells; method and system for production and ***collection*** of lavage induced ***stool*** (LIS) for chemical and biol. tests of cells)

IT Chelating agents
(for calcium, lavage solution containing, in test ***kit***; method and system for production and ***collection*** of lavage induced ***stool*** (LIS) for chemical and biol. tests of cells)

IT Candy
(hard, test ***kit*** containing; method and system for production and ***collection*** of lavage induced ***stool*** (LIS) for chemical and biol. tests of cells)

IT Collecting ***apparatus***
Filters
(in test ***kit***; method and system for production and ***collection*** of lavage induced ***stool*** (LIS) for chemical and biol. tests of cells)

IT Expectorants
(lavage solution containing, in test ***kit***; method and system for production and ***collection*** of lavage induced ***stool*** (LIS) for chemical and biol. tests of cells)

IT Bicarbonates
Bile salts
Hormones, animal, biological studies
Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies
Salts, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(lavage solution containing, in test ***kit***; method and system for production and ***collection*** of lavage induced ***stool*** (LIS) for chemical and biol. tests of cells)

IT Cell
Feces
Laxatives
Sample preparation
Test ***kits***
(method and system for production and ***collection*** of lavage induced ***stool*** (LIS) for chemical and biol. tests of cells)

IT Digestive tract
(mucosa, exfoliation of cells from; method and system for production and ***collection*** of lavage induced ***stool*** (LIS) for chemical and biol. tests of cells)

IT Exfoliation
(of cells from digestive tract; method and system for production and ***collection*** of lavage induced ***stool*** (LIS) for chemical and biol. tests of cells)

IT Containers
(pans, toilet, for sample collection and preparation, in test ***kit***; method and system for production and ***collection*** of lavage induced ***stool*** (LIS) for chemical and biol. tests of cells)

IT Containers
(shipping, in test ***kit***; method and system for production and ***collection*** of lavage induced ***stool*** (LIS) for chemical and biol. tests of cells)

IT Containers
(specimen, in test ***kit***; method and system for production and ***collection*** of lavage induced ***stool*** (LIS) for chemical and biol. tests of cells)

IT Drugs
(time release capsules containing,in test ***kit***; method and system for production and ***collection*** of lavage induced ***stool*** (LIS) for chemical and biol. tests of cells)
IT 3344-18-1, Magnesium citrate
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(as cathartic medication, test ***kit*** containing; method and system for production and ***collection*** of lavage induced ***stool*** (LIS) for chemical and biol. tests of cells)
IT 50-00-0, Formalin, uses
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(***buffered***, as fixative, in test ***kit***; method and system for production and ***collection*** of lavage induced ***stool*** (LIS) for chemical and biol. tests of cells)
IT 7440-70-2, Calcium, miscellaneous
RL: MSC (Miscellaneous)
(chelating agents for, lavage solution containing, in test ***kit***; method and system for production and ***collection*** of lavage induced ***stool*** (LIS) for chemical and biol. tests of cells)
IT 50-70-4, D-Glucitol, biological studies 50-99-7, Dextrose, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(hard candies based on, test ***kit*** containing; method and system for production and ***collection*** of lavage induced ***stool*** (LIS) for chemical and biol. tests of cells)
IT 60-00-4, biological studies 69-65-8, Mannitol 474-25-9 7365-45-9, HEPES 9001-92-7, Proteolytic enzyme 25322-68-3
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(lavage solution containing, in test ***kit***; method and system for production and ***collection*** of lavage induced ***stool*** (LIS) for chemical and biol. tests of cells)

RETABLE

Referenced Author (RAU)	Year (RPY)	VOL (RVL)	PG (RPG)	Referenced Work (RWK)	Referenced File
Bader, G	1952	5	307	Cancer	MEDLINE
Gordon, I	1991	68	106	Cancer (Phila)	MEDLINE
Hechter	1990			US 4975286 A	HCAPLUS
Oakland, D	1964	57	279	Proceedings of the R	MEDLINE
Rozen, M	1990	34	627	Acta Cytologica	

L120 ANSWER 7 OF 68 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 8
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:455436 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:92561
TITLE: ***Feces*** test ***kit***
INVENTOR(S): Okamoto, Takahide; Nakura, Katsushi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nissho Corp., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 10185912	A	19980714	JP 1996-343521	19961224

JP 3275294 B2 20020415
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1996-343521 19961224
AB The *kit* comprises (1) a *feces*-sampling stick, (2) a sample *container* filled with a *feces*-dissolving *buffer* solution to which the stick is insertable, and (3) a judgement container having a *filter* paper for chromatog. detection therein and a needle to break a thin film sealing an output port of (2). The *kit* prevents sample handlers from being contaminated with virus and bacteria.
IC ICM G01N033-48
ICS G01N001-04; G01N033-50
CC 9-1 (Biochemical Methods)
ST *feces* sample test *kit*; occult blood *feces* test *kit*
IT Analysis
(clin.; *feces* test *kit* comprising sampling stick, dissoln. *buffer* container, and chromatog. judgement container)
IT *Feces*
Test *kits*
(*feces* test *kit* comprising sampling stick, dissoln. *buffer* container, and chromatog. judgement container)
IT Blood
(occult; *feces* test *kit* comprising sampling stick, dissoln. *buffer* container, and chromatog. judgement container)

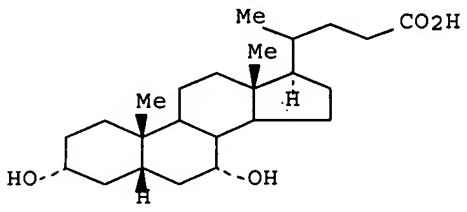
L120 ANSWER 8 OF 68 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 9
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:593851 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:216338
TITLE: *Apparatus* for *detection* of occult blood in *feces*
INVENTOR(S): Egi, Shinichi; Obana, Satoshi; Ooishi, Kazuyuki; Kaneko, Juji; Wada, Takuya
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sekisui Chemical Co. Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 14 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 08193995	A	19960730	JP 1995-200858	19950807 <--
JP 3514883	B2	20040331		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1995-200858 A	19950807 <--
			JP 1994-284938	19941118 <--

AB Disclosed is a *device* comprising *feces* sample-obtaining mean, *buffer* solution-containing chamber, *filter*, developing layer containing carrier-immobilized anti-Hb *antibody*, etc. for *detecting* occult blood and for *diagnosis* of *colon cancer*. Diagrams of the *device* are presented.
IC ICM G01N033-50
ICS G01N033-48; G01N033-53; G01N033-72
CC 9-1 (Biochemical Methods)
Section cross-reference(s): 14
ST *app* occult blood *feces colon cancer* ; human Hb *antibody app colon cancer*
IT *Feces*
Laboratory ware
(*apparatus* for *detection* of occult blood in *feces* and *diagnosis* of *colon cancer*

)
IT Hemoglobins
RL: ANT (Analyte); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(*apparatus* for *detection* of occult blood in *feces* and *diagnosis* of *colon cancer*
)
IT *Antibodies*
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(*apparatus* for *detection* of occult blood in *feces* and *diagnosis* of *colon cancer*
)
IT *Filters* and *Filtering* materials
(immuno-; *apparatus* for *detection* of occult blood in *feces* and *diagnosis* of *colon cancer*
)
IT Blood
(occult; *apparatus* for *detection* of occult blood in *feces* and *diagnosis* of *colon cancer*
)
IT Analysis
(*apparatus*, *apparatus* for *detection* of occult blood in *feces* and *diagnosis* of *colon cancer*)
IT Intestine, neoplasm
(*colon*, *apparatus* for *detection* of occult blood in *feces* and *diagnosis* of *colon cancer*)

L120 ANSWER 9 OF 68 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 10
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1978:182368 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 88:182368
TITLE: Metabolism of bile acids. III. Metabolism of chenodeoxycholic acid
AUTHOR(S): Ota, Masamichi; *Tsunoda, Hajime*; Hoshita, Takahiko
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Pharm. Sci., Hiroshima Univ. Sch. Med., Hiroshima, Japan
SOURCE: Yakugaku Zasshi (1978), 98(1), 108-18
CODEN: YKKZAJ; ISSN: 0031-6903
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Japanese
GI



I

AB Metabolism of chenodeoxycholic acid (I) [474-25-9], a therapeutic agent for gallstone dissoln., was examined in rats, hamsters, and rabbits. In rat

liver, I was converted into taurochenodeoxycholate [516-35-8], a part of which was converted into tauromuricholate [25696-60-0]. In rat colon, these conjugated bile acids were hydrolyzed into the corresponding free bile acids and a considerable part of the free I and muricholic acid [39016-49-4] were further metabolized to lithocholic acid [434-13-9] and hyodeoxycholic acid [83-49-8], resp., by the action of microorganisms. Main metabolites excreted in the rat ***feces*** were identified as muricholic acid, hyodeoxycholic acid, and lithocholic acid. Direct microbial conversion of muricholic acid into hyodeoxycholic acid was established by in vitro experiment in which muricholic acid was incubated with rat ***feces suspension***. Lithocholic acid and its metabolite, 3α,6β-dihydroxy-5β-cholanoic acid [668-49-5], were not found in the small intestine. It seems likely that lithocholic acid is poorly absorbed after its formation in the colon. In hamster liver, I was converted into tauro- and glycochenodeoxycholates [640-79-9]. In hamster intestinal tract, these conjugated bile acids were deconjugated to form I, which was further metabolized to lithocholic acid. Using double labeled tracer technique with I, it was shown that a considerable amount of lithocholic acid was reabsorbed from the hamster colon. The absorbed lithocholic acid was completely rehydroxylated to I. In rabbit colon, I was metabolized to lithocholic acid, a part of which was reabsorbed and reached the liver. In contrast to the hamster, the absorbed lithocholic acid was not hydroxylated in the rabbit liver and entered into the enterohepatic circulation.

CC 1-2 (Pharmacodynamics)

L120 ANSWER 10 OF 68 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:17755 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 146:96235
TITLE: Method and ***apparatus*** for detecting bacteria
INVENTOR(S): Kemmochi, Yukio; Tsutsumi, Kaori; Onda, Kensuke
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ebara Corporation, Japan
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 48pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
US 2007003997	A1	20070104	US 2006-428046		20060630
JP 2007037536	A	20070215	JP 2006-168893		20060619
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2005-193510	A	20050701
			JP 2006-168893	A	20060619

AB A method and an ***apparatus*** for detecting/quantifying bacteria in a sample rapidly and simply with sufficient sensitivity and accuracy by an enzyme activity method are provided. A test sample fluid is passed through a ***filter*** membrane 11 having a pore diameter of 0.6 to 5.0 μm and/or a flow rate of distilled water passed of 50 to 500 mL/min·cm2 to collect the bacteria in the sample fluid on the ***filter*** membrane 11, and a lysing agent and an enzyme reaction substrate fluid are added to the bacteria collected on the ***filter*** membrane 11 to allow enzyme substrate reaction to proceed, and the enzyme activity is measured by a measuring ***device*** 33 to quantify the number of the bacteria in the sample fluid. Seawater contaminated with Escherichia coli from sewer overflow during wet weather was tested. Test samples were dispersed in an ultrasonic bath and suction-filtered through ***filter*** paper number 5A. The ***filtrate*** was passed through a nitrocellulose membrane having a pore diameter of 1.0 μm to collect E. coli. The membrane was washed twice with a solution containing 0.02 volume % Triton X-100 before impregnation with a solution containing phosphate- ***buffered*** saline, 0.1 weight % bovine serum

albumin, 0.1 volume % Triton X-100, 10 mM EDTA and 1 volume % Glururon to lyse the cells, extract β-glucuronidase enzyme, and form a detectable reaction product. After enzyme reaction, reaction solns. were collected, light emission accelerator was added to cause luminescence, and the luminescence was measured. The assay was simple, rapid, highly sensitive, accurate, and not affected by the seawater.

INCL 435034000

CC 9-1 (Biochemical Methods)
Section cross-reference(s): 7, 10, 61

ST ***app*** detn bacteria ***filter*** membrane lysis agent enzyme substrate; seawater Escherichia detn nitrocellulose membrane luminescence

IT Cytolysis
(agent for; determination of bacteria with ***apparatus*** having ***filter*** membrane and lysing enzyme reaction substrate in collection/reaction unit and optical detector)

IT Samples
Seawater
Wastewater
Wastewater treatment
Waters
(anal. of; determination of bacteria with ***apparatus*** having ***filter*** membrane and lysing enzyme reaction substrate in collection/reaction unit and optical detector)

IT Analytical ***apparatus***
Bacteria
Eubacteria
Flow
Fluids
Fluorescence
Fluorometry
Luminescence spectroscopy
Membrane ***filters***
Pore size
Spectroscopy
Test ***kits***
Thermoregulators
(determination of bacteria with ***apparatus*** having ***filter*** membrane and lysing enzyme reaction substrate in collection/reaction unit and optical detector)

IT ***Feces***
(determination of coliform from; determination of bacteria with ***apparatus*** having ***filter*** membrane and lysing enzyme reaction substrate in collection/reaction unit and optical detector)

IT Chemiluminescence
Coliform bacteria
Escherichia coli
Luminescence
(determination of; determination of bacteria with ***apparatus*** having ***filter*** membrane and lysing enzyme reaction substrate in collection/reaction unit and optical detector)

IT Light
(emission accelerator, addition of; determination of bacteria with ***apparatus*** having ***filter*** membrane and lysing enzyme reaction substrate in collection/reaction unit and optical detector)

IT Collecting ***apparatus***
(***filter*** membrane in; determination of bacteria with ***apparatus*** having ***filter*** membrane and lysing enzyme reaction substrate in collection/reaction unit and optical detector)

IT Surfactants
(for washing ***filter*** membrane before contacting with reaction substrate; determination of bacteria with ***apparatus*** having ***filter*** membrane and lysing enzyme reaction substrate in collection/reaction unit and optical detector)
IT Sound and Ultrasound
(in lysis treatment; determination of bacteria with ***apparatus*** having ***filter*** membrane and lysing enzyme reaction substrate in collection/reaction unit and optical detector)
IT Enzymes, analysis
RL: ANT (Analyte); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); CAT (Catalyst use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(of bacteria, determination of; determination of bacteria with ***apparatus*** having ***filter*** membrane and lysing enzyme reaction substrate in collection/reaction unit and optical detector)
IT Albumins, analysis
RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study)
(serum, bovine, in enzyme extracting solution; determination of bacteria with ***apparatus*** having ***filter*** membrane and lysing enzyme reaction substrate in collection/reaction unit and optical detector)
IT Polycarbonates, biological studies
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(testing efficiency of collecting bacteria from sewage using membrane ***filters*** of; determination of bacteria with ***apparatus*** having ***filter*** membrane and lysing enzyme reaction substrate in collection/reaction unit and optical detector)
IT 201037-71-0D, derivs.
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); RCT (Reactant); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
(as enzyme reaction substrate; determination of bacteria with ***apparatus*** having ***filter*** membrane and lysing enzyme reaction substrate in collection/reaction unit and optical detector)
IT 92481-09-9, Accelerator TT
RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study)
(as light emission accelerator; determination of bacteria with ***apparatus*** having ***filter*** membrane and lysing enzyme reaction substrate in collection/reaction unit and optical detector)
IT 9001-45-0, β-Glucuronidase
RL: ANT (Analyte); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); CAT (Catalyst use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(determination of bacteria with ***apparatus*** having ***filter*** membrane and lysing enzyme reaction substrate in collection/reaction unit and optical detector)
IT 201037-71-0, Glucuron
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); RCT (Reactant); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
(enzyme reaction substrate solution containing; determination of bacteria with ***apparatus*** having ***filter*** membrane and lysing enzyme reaction substrate in collection/reaction unit and optical detector)
IT 9002-93-1, Triton X-100
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(***filter*** membrane washing with; determination of bacteria with ***apparatus*** having ***filter*** membrane and lysing enzyme reaction substrate in collection/reaction unit and optical detector)

IT 60-00-4, EDTA, analysis 7632-05-5, Sodium phosphate
RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study)
(in enzyme reaction substrate solution; determination of bacteria with ***app***
. having ***filter*** membrane and lysing enzyme reaction substrate
in collection/reaction unit and optical detector)
IT 9004-70-0, Nitrocellulose
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); TEM (Technical or engineered
material use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(membrane ***filters*** of; determination of bacteria with ***apparatus***
having ***filter*** membrane and lysing enzyme reaction substrate
in collection/reaction unit and optical detector)
IT 9004-35-7
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); TEM (Technical or engineered
material use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(testing efficiency of collecting bacteria from sewage using membrane
filters of; determination of bacteria with ***apparatus*** having
filter membrane and lysing enzyme reaction substrate in
collection/reaction unit and optical detector)

L120 ANSWER 11 OF 68 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:1118884 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:466529
TITLE: Methods for sample handling, nucleic acid preparation, and DNA methylation analysis and uses thereof
INVENTOR(S): Ballhause, Matthias; Berlin, Kurt; Devos, Theo; Dietrich, Dimo; Liebenberg, Volker; Lofton-Day, Cathy; Lograsso, Joe; Maas, Jennifer; Model, Fabian; Schuster, Matthias; Sledziewski, Andrew; Tetzner, Reimo
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Epigenomics, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 172pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2006113770	A1	20061026	WO 2006-US14667	20060417
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 2005-672242P	P	20050415
US 2005-676997P	P	20050502
US 2005-697521P	P	20050708
US 2005-723602P	P	20051004
US 2006-780248P	P	20060308

AB Aspects of the present invention relate to compns. and methods for providing DNA fragments from a remote sample. In particular aspects a remote sample comprising DNA is provided, DNA is isolated from the remote sample, and the

isolated DNA is treated in a way which allows differentiation of methylated and unmethylated cytosine. Addnl., particular embodiments provide compns. and methods for methylation anal. of DNA derived from a remote sample. Other aspects provide for compns. and methods of whole genome amplification of bisulfite treated DNA. The remote sample workflow and methods of the invention are claimed for ***diagnostic*** and prognostic use with body fluid samples for ***detection*** of ***cancer*** and diseases and for identification of genetic and ***tumor*** markers. In the examples, blood plasma and urine samples from ***colon cancer*** patients were analyzed. DNA was isolated from 895 plasma samples using MagNA Pure Compact Nucleic Acid Isolation ***kit***. A CFF1 genomic DNA assay by TaqMan PCR was used as a quality control and to quantitate the DNA extraction The median DNA recovery from 895 plasma samples was 3.86 ng/mL with a range of 0-1086 ng/mL. DNA was treated with bisulfite and radical scavenger reagents and the purified DNA was quantitated using HB14 TaqMan PCR. For bisulfite treatment and purification, the median DNA recovery from 887 plasma samples was 3.32 ng/mL ranging from 0-1109 ng/mL. Whole genome amplification of bisulfate DNA was carried out using CircLigase ssDNA ligase or terminal nucleotidyl transferase. The methylation pattern was quantitated by the HM17378.71LC assay. The sensitivity ranged from 50-57% for ***detection*** of ***colorectal cancer***. The marker defined by the HM17378.71LC assay and the selected threshold value were also highly specific (94-95%) in asymptomatic individuals over 50 years of age. The marker ***detected colorectal cancer*** with similar sensitivity regardless of stage of progression or location of the ***lesion*** in the ***colon***.

CC 3-1 (Biochemical Genetics)
Section cross-reference(s): 9, 14

ST DNA methylation analysis method genome amplification PCR; ***colon cancer*** genetic marker ***diagnosis*** CpG methylated DNA PCR; blood body fluid sample handling DNA purifn amplification PCR

IT Intestine, neoplasm
(***colon***; methods for sample handling, nucleic acid preparation, and DNA methylation anal. and uses thereof)

IT ***Filter*** aids
(device; methods for sample handling, nucleic acid preparation, and DNA methylation anal. and uses thereof)

IT Animal cell
Animal tissue
Ascitic fluid
Bile
Blood analysis
Body fluid
Bone, disease
Cardiovascular system, disease
Cell differentiation
Central nervous system, disease
Centrifugation
Cerebrospinal fluid
Connective tissue, disease
DNA microarray technology
DNA sequence analysis
Developmental disorders
Digestive tract, disease
Drug screening
Endocrine system, disease
Epithelium
Extraction
Feces
Freezing
Genetic markers
Headache

Heating
Human
Immune disease
Infection
Inflammation
Lymph
Magnetic particles
Mental and behavioral disorders
Metabolic disorders
Muscle, disease
NASBA (nucleic acid sequence-based amplification)
Neoplasm
Nucleic acid amplification (method)
Organ, animal
Organ, plant
PCR (polymerase chain reaction)
Pancreatic juice
Plant cell
Plant tissue
Pleural fluid
Preservation
Prognosis
Reproductive system, disease
Respiratory system, disease
Saliva
Semen
Sexual disorders
Skin, disease
Sputum
Storage
Surface electric charge
Susceptibility (genetic)
Sweat
Tear (ocular fluid)
Test ***kits***
Tumor markers
Ultrafiltration
Urine analysis
(methods for sample handling, nucleic acid preparation, and DNA methylation anal. and uses thereof)

IT ***Diagnosis***
(mol.; methods for sample handling, nucleic acid preparation, and DNA methylation anal. and uses thereof)

IT 913584-12-0
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(human ***colon cancer*** marker HM17378.71LC TaqMan blocker oligonucleotide; methods for sample handling, nucleic acid preparation, and DNA methylation anal. and uses thereof)

IT 913584-13-1 913584-14-2
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(human ***colon cancer*** marker HM17378.71LC TaqMan primer; methods for sample handling, nucleic acid preparation, and DNA methylation anal. and uses thereof)

IT 913584-10-8D, 3'-fluorescein labeled 913584-11-9D, 5'-LCred640 labeled and 3'-phosphorylated
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(human ***colon cancer*** marker HM17378.71LC TaqMan

probe; methods for sample handling, nucleic acid preparation, and DNA methylation anal. and uses thereof)

RETABLE

Referenced Author (RAU)	Year (RPY)	VOL (RVL)	PG (RPG)	Referenced Work (RWK)	Referenced File
Berlin, K	2003			WO 03085132 A	HCAPLUS
Berlin, K	2005			US 2005069879 A1	HCAPLUS
Fan, J	2004			WO 2004051224 A	HCAPLUS
Herman	1998			US 5786146 A	HCAPLUS
Olek, S	2003			WO 03064700 A	HCAPLUS
Wang, Z	2003			WO 03027259 A	HCAPLUS
Wong, I	2003	9	1047	CLINICAL CANCER RESE	HCAPLUS

L120 ANSWER 12 OF 68 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:316774 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:346348
TITLE: Single particle analyzing system and method for analyzing a plurality of samples
INVENTOR(S): Puskas, Robert; Giox, Philippe; Livingston, Richard A.; Held, Douglas D.; Klein, Barbara; Fukushima, Noelle; Freese, Robert; David, Peter; Urdea, Mickey
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Singulex, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 134 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
WO 2006036182	A2	20060406	WO 2005-US3524		20050128
WO 2006036182	A3	20070118			
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW					
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM					
US 2006078998	A1	20060413	US 2005-48660		20050128
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2004-613881P	P	20040928
			US 2004-624785P	P	20041029
			US 2004-636158P	P	20041216

AB The invention encompasses analyzers and analyzer systems that include a single particle analyzer, methods of using the analyzers and analyzers systems to analyze samples, either for single particles of for multiple particles (multiplexing), methods of doing business based on the use of the analyzers or analyzer systems of the system, and electronic media for storing parameters useful in the analyzers and analyzer systems of the invention.

CC 9-1 (Biochemical Methods)
IT Analytical *apparatus*
(automated; single particle analyzing system and method for analyzing a plurality of samples)
IT Centrifugation

Chromatography
Cooling
Cytolysis
Filtration
Heating
(sample preparation; single particle analyzing system and method for analyzing a plurality of samples)

IT Amniotic fluid
Animals
Ascitic fluid
Blood analysis
Blood plasma
Blood serum
Body fluid
Buffers
Cerebrospinal fluid
Chromosome
Clinical analysis
Computer application
Drugs
Electroluminescent ***devices***
Electrophoresis
Escherichia coli
Eubacteria
Feces
Fluorescence immunoassay
Fluorescence resonance energy transfer
Fluorometry
Fungi
Gastric juice
Human
Lasers
Lymph
Mammalia
Microspheres
Molecular association
Mucus
Particles
Plant analysis
Pleural fluid
Pumps
Saliva
Sample preparation
Semen
Sputum
Sweat
Synovial fluid
Tear (ocular fluid)
Urine analysis
Vacuum pumps
Venoms
Virus
pH
(single particle analyzing system and method for analyzing a plurality of samples)

L120 ANSWER 13 OF 68 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:1150251 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:467662
TITLE: ***Devices*** and methods for sample collection

and analysis

INVENTOR(S): Dai, Jielin; Hu, Haipeng; Liao, Feier; Yu, Weidong; Sun, Shaomin

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Peop. Rep. China

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 18pp.
CODEN: USXXCO

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2006246598	A1	20061102	US 2005-119528	20050430
WO 2006116917	A2	20061109	WO 2006-CN806	20060426

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW

RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: CN 2005-10070353 A 20050430
US 2005-119528 A 20050430

AB The present invention provides ***devices***, methods, and ***kits*** for the collection of a solid or semi-solid sample and anal. for the presence, absence, or quantity of an analyte. The invention provides a collection slide having a 1st card and a 2nd card. The 1st card has a sample collection area. The 1st and 2nd cards have orifices allowing the passage of fluid through the sample collection area, and the cards are hingeably connected to each other. The invention also provides an assay ***device*** having a housing with a test element, a results window, and a docking area for receiving and engaging the collection slide. In one embodiment the collection slide and ***device*** can be used to detect the presence of fecal occult blood (human Hb) in a ***stool*** sample. Many other embodiments are described herein.

INCL 436169000; 422061000

CC 9-1 (Biochemical Methods)
Section cross-reference(s): 80

ST collection ***app***

IT Sulfonic acids, uses
RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(C14-16-1-alkenesulfonic, sodium salts; ***devices*** and methods for collection of solid or semi-solid biol. samples and anal.)

IT Sulfonic acids, uses
RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(alkylarene, salts; ***devices*** and methods for collection of solid or semi-solid biol. samples and anal.)

IT Quaternary ammonium compounds, uses
RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(alkylbenzyldimethyl, chlorides; ***devices*** and methods for collection of solid or semi-solid biol. samples and anal.)

IT Albumins, uses
Caseins, uses
RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(bovine; ***devices*** and methods for collection of solid or

semi-solid biol. samples and anal.)

IT Absorbents
Biological materials
Blood analysis
Buffers
Collecting ***apparatus***
Feces
Filters
Gaskets
Immobilization, molecular or cellular
Latex
Preservatives
Seals (parts)
Solubilizers
Stabilizing agents
Surfactants
Test ***kits***
Transferring ***apparatus***
Wetting agents
(***devices*** and methods for collection of solid or semi-solid biol. samples and anal.)

IT Hemoglobins
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(***devices*** and methods for collection of solid or semi-solid biol. samples and anal.)

IT Antibodies and Immunoglobulins
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); DEV (Device component use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(***devices*** and methods for collection of solid or semi-solid biol. samples and anal.)

IT Plastics, analysis
RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); DEV (Device component use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(***devices*** and methods for collection of solid or semi-solid biol. samples and anal.)

IT Borates
Fluoropolymers, uses
Gelatins, uses
Phosphates, uses
Polyamides, uses
Polyesters, uses
Polyoxyalkylenes, uses
Polyurethanes, uses
Telomers (polymers)
RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(***devices*** and methods for collection of solid or semi-solid biol. samples and anal.)

IT Castor oil
RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(ethoxylated; ***devices*** and methods for collection of solid or semi-solid biol. samples and anal.)

IT Albumins, uses
RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(serum, bovine; ***devices*** and methods for collection of solid or semi-solid biol. samples and anal.)

IT 57-09-0, N-Cetyltrimethylammonium bromide 77-86-1, Tris(hydroxymethyl)aminomethane 88-12-0, 1-Ethenyl-2-pyrrolidinone, uses 107-15-3D, Ethylenediamine, alkoxylate block copolymers 137-20-2 145-42-6, Sodium taurocholate 151-41-7 361-09-1, Sodium cholate 577-11-7, Sodium dioctylsulfo-succinate 1643-20-5, N,N-

Dimethyldodecylamine N-oxide 3198-29-6, uses 3715-17-1, Tartrate, uses 9002-84-0, Polytetrafluoroethylene 9002-88-4, Polyethylene 9002-89-5, Polyvinyl alcohol 9002-92-0, Polyoxyethylene lauryl ether 9003-01-4, Polyacrylic acid 9003-07-0, Polypropylene 9003-39-8, Polyvinylpyrrolidone 9003-53-6D, Polystyrene, sulfonated, sodium salts 9004-32-4, Sodium carboxymethylcellulose 9004-34-6, Cellulose, uses 9004-62-0, Hydroxyethylcellulose 9004-64-2, Hydroxypropyl cellulose 9004-98-2 9005-64-5, Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monolaurate 9011-16-9, Vinyl methyl ether-maleic anhydride copolymer 9014-85-1 9036-19-5, Octylphenol ethoxylate 9061-82-9, Sodium carrageenan 25322-68-3, Polyethylene oxide 26172-55-4, 5-Chloro-2-methylisothiazol-3-one 26628-22-8, Sodium azide 26836-47-5, Sorbitol monostearate 27836-64-2 27837-24-7 27837-25-8 41444-50-2, Octyl glucoside 43158-59-4 54549-24-5 69227-93-6 75621-03-3, 3-[3-(Cholamidopropyl)dimethylammonio]-1-propanesulfonate 85618-21-9 106392-12-5, Ethylene oxide-propylene oxide block copolymer 329326-68-3, p-Isononylphenoxypoly(glycidol) 913253-05-1
RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(***devices*** and methods for collection of solid or semi-solid biol. samples and anal.)

IT 98-11-3D, Benzenesulfonic acid, alkyl derivs., salts, amines
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(***devices*** and methods for collection of solid or semi-solid biol. samples and anal.)

L120 ANSWER 14 OF 68 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:1269819 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 146:86499
TITLE: Skid-mounted comprehensive system for treating fowl and livestock ***feces*** to generate methane and organic fertilizer
INVENTOR(S): Zuo, Xiujin
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 13pp.
CODEN: CNXXEV
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Chinese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CN 1868934	A	20061129	CN 2006-10064949	20060320

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: CN 2006-10064949 20060320

AB The title system comprises a premixing tank, a sludge pump, a power unit, a waste heat boiler, a fermented-substance press ***filter***, a dregs granulating machine, a fermentation ***device*** consisting of multiple paralleled skid-mounted fermentation tanks each having an material inlet connected with the outlet of premixing tank, a methane outlet connected with the motor fuel inlet of the power unit via a constant-voltage ***buffer*** tank, and a bottom discharge outlet connected with the inlet of a press ***filter***, and a desulfurizing unit disposed between the fermentation tanks and constant-voltage ***buffer*** tank. This inventive system has small occupied area and high methane-generating efficiency, and can produce organic fertilizer using the granulating machine.

CC 60-1 (Waste Treatment and Disposal)
Section cross-reference(s): 52

ST fowl livestock ***feces*** methane org fertilizer fermn

IT Wastes
(animal; skid-mounted comprehensive system for treating fowl and livestock ***feces*** to generate methane and organic fertilizer)

IT Fuel gas manufacturing
(biogas; skid-mounted comprehensive system for treating fowl and livestock ***feces*** to generate methane and organic fertilizer)
IT Reinforced plastics
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(fiber-reinforced; skid-mounted comprehensive system for treating fowl and livestock ***feces*** to generate methane and organic fertilizer)
IT Desulfurization
(of methane; skid-mounted comprehensive system for treating fowl and livestock ***feces*** to generate methane and organic fertilizer)
IT Fertilizers
RL: FMU (Formation, unclassified); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative)
(organic; skid-mounted comprehensive system for treating fowl and livestock ***feces*** to generate methane and organic fertilizer)
IT ***Feces***
Fermentation
Heat transfer
(skid-mounted comprehensive system for treating fowl and livestock ***feces*** to generate methane and organic fertilizer)
IT Metals, uses
Polyurethanes, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(skid-mounted comprehensive system for treating fowl and livestock ***feces*** to generate methane and organic fertilizer)
IT 74-82-8, Methane, processes
RL: BCP (Biochemical process); FMU (Formation, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PROC (Process)
(skid-mounted comprehensive system for treating fowl and livestock ***feces*** to generate methane and organic fertilizer)

L120 ANSWER 15 OF 68 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:983369 HCAPLUS Full-text
TITLE: ***Feces*** collection container [Machine Translation].
INVENTOR(S): ***Matsumura, Yasuhiro***; Matsushita, Naoyuki; Noguchi, Kiyoteru; Okano, Kazunobu; Nagai, Keiichi; ***Harada, Kunio***; Kadota, Hiroyuki; Kozan, Satoshi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hitachi Ltd., Japan; National Cancer Center
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 10 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2005241550	A	20050908	JP 2004-54346	20040227

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2004-54346 20040227

AB [Machine Translation of Descriptors]. The suffering inspection person himself all flight offers the simple collection container which can be collected. In order the nature discharge which was picked for the liquid bag section to spread to the open part of 1 which flight is received and liquid bag section 1 mutually, 2 brims it was provided the glueing section according to the outer circle of 5 which is provided in the part where contact the gluteal area of 2,3 which are provided and brim 2,3 and brim 2,3, sealing 2 brims 2,3, the ***feces*** collection container which possesses with the seal section 6 which prevents the leakage of the ***feces*** which are received.
IC ICM G01N033-48

L120 ANSWER 16 OF 68 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1309649 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:33879
TITLE: Immunochemical ***filter device*** and methods for use thereof
INVENTOR(S): Niskanen, Aimo
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Finland
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 11 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2005277203	A1	20051215	US 2004-954627	20040929
CA 2570383	A1	20051229	CA 2005-2570383	20050615
WO 2005124347	A1	20051229	WO 2005-FI50215	20050615

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			
FI 2004-825	A	20040615	
US 2004-954627	A	20040929	
WO 2005-FI50215	W	20050615	

AB The invention provides an immunochem. ***filter device*** and use thereof, said ***filter device*** comprising a ***filter*** material attached to a support member. The ***filter*** material comprises a labeled binding reagent, wherein said labeled binding reagent is released from the ***filter*** material into solution by migration of a liquid sample solution through the ***filter*** material. The mixture of the sample solution and the labeled specific binding reagent is transferred to an analyzer ***device*** comprising a porous carrier, preferably by expressing the mixture through an aperture, diffusible membrane or valve in the support member. Addnl. the invention provides a method for determining the presence or absence of an analyte in a sample solution and further provides a ***kit*** comprising the ***filter device***.

IC ICM C12M001-34
ICS G01N033-543
INCL 436518000; 435287200
CC 9-10 (Biochemical Methods)
Section cross-reference(s): 14, 17
ST immunoassay ***filter*** sample prepn body fluid
IT Antibodies and Immunoglobulins
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(IgA; immunochem. ***filter device*** and methods for use thereof)
IT Allergy
Blood analysis
Blood plasma
Blood serum

Buffers
Capillary tubes
Celiac disease
Chromophores
Dyes
Escherichia coli
Eubacteria
Feces
Fertility
Filters
Fluorescent substances
Food analysis
Human
Human adenovirus
Immobilization, molecular or cellular
Immunoassay
Menopause
Mucus
Narcotics
Neoplasm
Pipets
Pregnancy
Respiratory system, disease
Rotavirus
Saliva
Sample preparation
Sampling ***apparatus***
Sexually transmitted diseases
Streptococcus pyogenes
Tear (ocular fluid)
Urine analysis
Virus
(immunochem. ***filter device*** and methods for use thereof)

IT C-reactive protein
Myoglobins
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(immunochem. ***filter device*** and methods for use thereof)

IT Antigens
RL: ANT (Analyte); ARG (Analytical reagent use); DEV (Device component use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(immunochem. ***filter device*** and methods for use thereof)

IT Antibodies and Immunoglobulins
RL: ANT (Analyte); ARG (Analytical reagent use); DEV (Device component use); DGN (Diagnostic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(immunochem. ***filter device*** and methods for use thereof)

IT Enzymes, uses
Metals, uses
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(immunochem. ***filter device*** and methods for use thereof)

IT Agglutinins and Lectins
Ligands
Receptors
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); DEV (Device component use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)

(immunochem. ***filter device*** and methods for use thereof)

IT Glass fibers, uses
Polyesters, uses
RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(immunochem. ***filter device*** and methods for use thereof)

IT Heart, disease
(infarction; immunochem. ***filter device*** and methods for use thereof)

IT Infection
(toxoplasmosis; immunochem. ***filter device*** and methods for use thereof)

IT 7440-57-5, Gold, uses
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(immunochem. ***filter device*** and methods for use thereof)

IT 9002-71-5, Thyroid stimulating hormone
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); DGN (Diagnostic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(immunochem. ***filter device*** and methods for use thereof)

IT 9002-88-4, Polyethylene
RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(immunochem. ***filter device*** and methods for use thereof)

L120 ANSWER 17 OF 68 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:75727 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:110044
TITLE: ***Feces***-collecting ***apparatus*** for immunological ***detection*** of human hemoglobin in occult blood test
INVENTOR(S): Kono, Tsutoshi; Saito, Shingo; Egawa, Hideki
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Mitani Sangyo Co., Ltd., Japan; Nippon Zettoc Co., Ltd.
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 10 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2005024417	A	20050127	JP 2003-190884	20030703

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2003-190884 20030703

AB The ***apparatus*** has ≥1 ***filter*** paper patch for application of collected ***feces***, a plate having ≥1 through hole passing through the ***filter*** paper patch, an openable case consisting of a front case and a back case for accommodating the plate, ≥1 hole formed in the front case at a position corresponding to the through hole, and ≥1 air hole formed in the back case at a position corresponding to the through hole. ***Feces*** can be easily collected by the ***apparatus***, and the ***apparatus*** is suitable for automatic measuring ***apparatus*** for immunol. ***detection*** of human Hb in occult blood test for ***diagnosis*** of ***colon cancer***.

IC ICM G01N033-48
ICS G01N033-50; G01N033-72

CC 9-1 (Biochemical Methods)

Section cross-reference(s): 14
ST *feces* collecting *app* occult blood test; Hb immunol *detection feces* collecting *app*; *colon cancer diagnosis feces* occult blood
IT Analytical *apparatus*
(automated; *feces*-collecting *apparatus* for immunol. *detection* of Hb in occult blood test for *diagnosis* of *colon cancer*)
IT *Diagnosis*
(*cancer*; *feces*-collecting *apparatus* for immunol. *detection* of Hb in occult blood test for *diagnosis* of *colon cancer*)
IT Intestine, neoplasm
(*colon*, *diagnosis*; *feces*-collecting *apparatus* for immunol. *detection* of Hb in occult blood test for *diagnosis* of *colon cancer*)
IT Blood analysis
Collecting *apparatus*
Feces
Human
Immunoassay
(*feces*-collecting *apparatus* for immunol. *detection* of Hb in occult blood test for *diagnosis* of *colon cancer*)
IT Hemoglobins
RL: ANT (Analyte); DGN (Diagnostic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(*feces*-collecting *apparatus* for immunol. *detection* of Hb in occult blood test for *diagnosis* of *colon cancer*)

L120 ANSWER 18 OF 68 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:740473 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:265976
TITLE: Immobilized or encapsulated compositions containing lipase, bile salt hydrolase (BSH) and BSH-overproducing Lactobacillus plantarum for modulating bile acids, cholesterol and triglycerides for therapeutic and *diagnostic* uses
INVENTOR(S): Prakash, Satya; Jones, Mitchell Lawrence
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): McGill University, Can.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 92 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004076657	A2	20040910	WO 2004-CA306	20040301
WO 2004076657	A3	20041229		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

CA 2517245 A1 20040910 CA 2004-2517245 20040301
EP 1639108 A2 20060329 EP 2004-715862 20040301
R: AT, BE, CH; DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2003-450334P P 20030228
WO 2004-CA306 W 20040301

AB The invention relates to immobilized or encapsulated enzyme and/or cells to lower bile acids and cholesterol. The invention also relates to methods of quant. measuring bile acids. The invention provides a composition for decreasing the amount of a target compound in the gastrointestinal tract of an animal, comprising: (a) a biol. active agent which decreases the amount of the target compound; (b) a retainer for retaining the biol. active agent by contacting the agent to limit movement of the agent; and (c) a carrier. In particular, the microencapsulation and immobilization procedures for lipase, bile salt hydrolase (BSH) and for BSH-overproducing Lactobacillus plantarum 80 are disclosed. The nucleotide sequences and the encoded amino acid sequences of BSH and lipase from microbial sources and human (literature data) are provided. Exptl. rat and hamster models to evaluate the efficacy of orally delivering microencapsulated live genetically engineered LP80 cells are provided. The immobilized or encapsulated enzyme and/or cells of the invention can be used in combination cholesterol lowering therapy, in preventive therapy for ***colon cancer***, and as the in vitro ***diagnostic*** tool for liver function and hepatobiliary diseases.

IC ICM C12N011-00
ICS G01N033-50; A61K038-46; A61K045-00; A23L001-30; A61P003-06; A61P035-00
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 1, 3, 7
ST Lactobacillus bile salt hydrolase lipase microencapsulation immobilization therapy ***diagnosis***; bile acid cholesterol triglyceride modulation therapy ***diagnosis***
IT Bifidobacterium bifidum
Clostridium perfringens
Lactobacillus acidophilus
(BSH; immobilized compns. containing lipase, bile salt hydrolase (BSH) and BSH-overproducing Lactobacillus plantarum for modulating bile acids, cholesterol and triglycerides for therapeutic and ***diagnostic*** uses)
IT Liver
(artificial; immobilized compns. containing lipase, bile salt hydrolase (BSH) and BSH-overproducing Lactobacillus plantarum for modulating bile acids, cholesterol and triglycerides for therapeutic and ***diagnostic*** uses)
IT Genetic engineering
(bacteria or cells; immobilized compns. containing lipase, bile salt hydrolase (BSH) and BSH-overproducing Lactobacillus plantarum for modulating bile acids, cholesterol and triglycerides for therapeutic and ***diagnostic*** uses)
IT Polymers, biological studies
RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(bead, immobilization support; immobilized compns. containing lipase, bile salt hydrolase (BSH) and BSH-overproducing Lactobacillus plantarum for modulating bile acids, cholesterol and triglycerides for therapeutic and ***diagnostic*** uses)
IT Enzymes, biological studies
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic use); PAC (Pharmacological activity); PRP (Properties); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(bile acid-degrading; immobilized compns. containing lipase, bile salt hydrolase (BSH) and BSH-overproducing Lactobacillus plantarum for modulating bile acids, cholesterol and triglycerides for therapeutic and ***diagnostic*** uses)

IT Enzymes, biological studies
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic use); PAC (Pharmacological activity); PRP (Properties); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(bile-degrading; immobilized compns. containing lipase, bile salt hydrolase (BSH) and BSH-overproducing Lactobacillus plantarum for modulating bile acids, cholesterol and triglycerides for therapeutic and ***diagnostic*** uses)

IT Gene, microbial
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study)
(bsh; immobilized compns. containing lipase, bile salt hydrolase (BSH) and BSH-overproducing Lactobacillus plantarum for modulating bile acids, cholesterol and triglycerides for therapeutic and ***diagnostic*** uses)

IT Dietary supplements
Food
(carrier; immobilized compns. containing lipase, bile salt hydrolase (BSH) and BSH-overproducing Lactobacillus plantarum for modulating bile acids, cholesterol and triglycerides for therapeutic and ***diagnostic*** uses)

IT Gene, microbial
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study)
(cbah; immobilized compns. containing lipase, bile salt hydrolase (BSH) and BSH-overproducing Lactobacillus plantarum for modulating bile acids, cholesterol and triglycerides for therapeutic and ***diagnostic*** uses)

IT Intestine, neoplasm
(***colon***; immobilized compns. containing lipase, bile salt hydrolase (BSH) and BSH-overproducing Lactobacillus plantarum for modulating bile acids, cholesterol and triglycerides for therapeutic and ***diagnostic*** uses)

IT Bond
(covalent, immobilization by; immobilized compns. containing lipase, bile salt hydrolase (BSH) and BSH-overproducing Lactobacillus plantarum for modulating bile acids, cholesterol and triglycerides for therapeutic and ***diagnostic*** uses)

IT Bile acids
RL: ANT (Analyte); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study)
(drug target; immobilized compns. containing lipase, bile salt hydrolase (BSH) and BSH-overproducing Lactobacillus plantarum for modulating bile acids, cholesterol and triglycerides for therapeutic and ***diagnostic*** uses)

IT Glycerides, biological studies
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(drug target; immobilized compns. containing lipase, bile salt hydrolase (BSH) and BSH-overproducing Lactobacillus plantarum for modulating bile acids, cholesterol and triglycerides for therapeutic and ***diagnostic*** uses)

IT Therapy
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); BIOL (Biological study)
(enzyme replacement therapy; immobilized compns. containing lipase, bile salt hydrolase (BSH) and BSH-overproducing Lactobacillus plantarum for modulating bile acids, cholesterol and triglycerides for therapeutic

and ***diagnostic*** uses)

IT Immobilization, molecular or cellular
(enzyme; immobilized compns. containing lipase, bile salt hydrolase (BSH) and BSH-overproducing Lactobacillus plantarum for modulating bile acids, cholesterol and triglycerides for therapeutic and ***diagnostic*** uses)

IT Biological transport
(excretion, of target-degradation compds.; immobilized compns. containing lipase, bile salt hydrolase (BSH) and BSH-overproducing Lactobacillus plantarum for modulating bile acids, cholesterol and triglycerides for therapeutic and ***diagnostic*** uses)

IT Nutrients
(exposure to; immobilized compns. containing lipase, bile salt hydrolase (BSH) and BSH-overproducing Lactobacillus plantarum for modulating bile acids, cholesterol and triglycerides for therapeutic and ***diagnostic*** uses)

IT cDNA sequences
(for lipase; immobilized compns. containing lipase, bile salt hydrolase (BSH) and BSH-overproducing Lactobacillus plantarum for modulating bile acids, cholesterol and triglycerides for therapeutic and ***diagnostic*** uses)

IT Intestine
(ileum, defective ileal transport of bile acids; immobilized compns. containing lipase, bile salt hydrolase (BSH) and BSH-overproducing Lactobacillus plantarum for modulating bile acids, cholesterol and triglycerides for therapeutic and ***diagnostic*** uses)

IT Charcoal
RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(immobilization support; immobilized compns. containing lipase, bile salt hydrolase (BSH) and BSH-overproducing Lactobacillus plantarum for modulating bile acids, cholesterol and triglycerides for therapeutic and ***diagnostic*** uses)

IT Animals
Anticholesteremic agents
Antiobesity agents
Antitumor agents
Biliary tract, disease
Blood analysis
Collecting ***apparatus***
Colorimetric indicators
Colorimetry
Diagnostic agents
Digestive tract
Digestive tract, disease
Drug targets
Encapsulation
Feces
Immobilization, molecular or cellular
Lactobacillus plantarum
Lactobacillus reuteri
Liver, disease
Membrane ***filters***
Probiotics
Urine analysis
(immobilized compns. containing lipase, bile salt hydrolase (BSH) and BSH-overproducing Lactobacillus plantarum for modulating bile acids, cholesterol and triglycerides for therapeutic and ***diagnostic*** uses)

IT Anaerobic bacteria

Fungi
(immobilized; immobilized compns. containing lipase, bile salt hydrolase (BSH) and BSH-overproducing Lactobacillus plantarum for modulating bile acids, cholesterol and triglycerides for therapeutic and ***diagnostic*** uses)

IT Prosthetic materials and Prosthetics
(implants; immobilized compns. containing lipase, bile salt hydrolase (BSH) and BSH-overproducing Lactobacillus plantarum for modulating bile acids, cholesterol and triglycerides for therapeutic and ***diagnostic*** uses)

IT Adsorption
(ion-exchange, immobilization by; immobilized compns. containing lipase, bile salt hydrolase (BSH) and BSH-overproducing Lactobacillus plantarum for modulating bile acids, cholesterol and triglycerides for therapeutic and ***diagnostic*** uses)

IT Human
(lipase; immobilized compns. containing lipase, bile salt hydrolase (BSH) and BSH-overproducing Lactobacillus plantarum for modulating bile acids, cholesterol and triglycerides for therapeutic and ***diagnostic*** uses)

IT Adipose tissue
(lowering of; immobilized compns. containing lipase, bile salt hydrolase (BSH) and BSH-overproducing Lactobacillus plantarum for modulating bile acids, cholesterol and triglycerides for therapeutic and ***diagnostic*** uses)

IT Drug delivery systems
(microcapsules; immobilized compns. containing lipase, bile salt hydrolase (BSH) and BSH-overproducing Lactobacillus plantarum for modulating bile acids, cholesterol and triglycerides for therapeutic and ***diagnostic*** uses)

IT DNA sequences
(of BSH gene; immobilized compns. containing lipase, bile salt hydrolase (BSH) and BSH-overproducing Lactobacillus plantarum for modulating bile acids, cholesterol and triglycerides for therapeutic and ***diagnostic*** uses)

IT Protein sequences
(of lipase and BSH; immobilized compns. containing lipase, bile salt hydrolase (BSH) and BSH-overproducing Lactobacillus plantarum for modulating bile acids, cholesterol and triglycerides for therapeutic and ***diagnostic*** uses)

IT Ceramics
(porous, immobilization support; immobilized compns. containing lipase, bile salt hydrolase (BSH) and BSH-overproducing Lactobacillus plantarum for modulating bile acids, cholesterol and triglycerides for therapeutic and ***diagnostic*** uses)

IT Disease models
(rat and hamster; immobilized compns. containing lipase, bile salt hydrolase (BSH) and BSH-overproducing Lactobacillus plantarum for modulating bile acids, cholesterol and triglycerides for therapeutic and ***diagnostic*** uses)

IT ***Antibodies*** and Immunoglobulins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(reduced exposure to; immobilized compns. containing lipase, bile salt hydrolase (BSH) and BSH-overproducing Lactobacillus plantarum for modulating bile acids, cholesterol and triglycerides for therapeutic and ***diagnostic*** uses)

IT Membranes, nonbiological
(semipermeable; immobilized compns. containing lipase, bile salt hydrolase (BSH) and BSH-overproducing Lactobacillus plantarum for modulating bile acids, cholesterol and triglycerides for therapeutic and

diagnostic uses)

IT Disease, animal
(steathorrea; immobilized compns. containing lipase, bile salt hydrolase (BSH) and BSH-overproducing Lactobacillus plantarum for modulating bile acids, cholesterol and triglycerides for therapeutic and ***diagnostic*** uses)

IT Fatty acids, biological studies
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(target-degradation compds.; immobilized compns. containing lipase, bile salt hydrolase (BSH) and BSH-overproducing Lactobacillus plantarum for modulating bile acids, cholesterol and triglycerides for therapeutic and ***diagnostic*** uses)

IT Enzymes, biological studies
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic use); PAC (Pharmacological activity); PRP (Properties); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(triglyceride-degrading; immobilized compns. containing lipase, bile salt hydrolase (BSH) and BSH-overproducing Lactobacillus plantarum for modulating bile acids, cholesterol and triglycerides for therapeutic and ***diagnostic*** uses)

IT Biological transport
(uptake, of target-degradation compds.; immobilized compns. containing lipase, bile salt hydrolase (BSH) and BSH-overproducing Lactobacillus plantarum for modulating bile acids, cholesterol and triglycerides for therapeutic and ***diagnostic*** uses)

IT Vomiting
(vomit; immobilized compns. containing lipase, bile salt hydrolase (BSH) and BSH-overproducing Lactobacillus plantarum for modulating bile acids, cholesterol and triglycerides for therapeutic and ***diagnostic*** uses)

IT 755049-48-0 755049-50-4, Lipase, triacylglycerol (human) 755049-52-6 755049-54-8 755049-56-0
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic use); PAC (Pharmacological activity); PRP (Properties); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(amino acid sequence; immobilized compns. containing lipase, bile salt hydrolase (BSH) and BSH-overproducing Lactobacillus plantarum for modulating bile acids, cholesterol and triglycerides for therapeutic and ***diagnostic*** uses)

IT 50925-79-6, Colestipol 75330-75-5, Lovastatin 79902-63-9, Zocor 81093-37-0, Pravastatin 93957-54-1, Fluvastatin 134523-00-5, Atorvastatin 182815-43-6, Colesevelam
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); BIOL (Biological study)
(cholesterolemic combination containing; immobilized compns. containing lipase, bile salt hydrolase (BSH) and BSH-overproducing Lactobacillus plantarum for modulating bile acids, cholesterol and triglycerides for therapeutic and ***diagnostic*** uses)

IT 57-88-5, Cholesterol, biological studies
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(drug target; immobilized compns. containing lipase, bile salt hydrolase (BSH) and BSH-overproducing Lactobacillus plantarum for modulating bile acids, cholesterol and triglycerides for therapeutic and ***diagnostic*** uses)

IT 9002-18-0, Agar
RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(immobilization support; immobilized compns. containing lipase, bile salt

hydrolase (BSH) and BSH-overproducing Lactobacillus plantarum for modulating bile acids, cholesterol and triglycerides for therapeutic and ***diagnostic*** uses)

IT 9001-62-1, Lipase 37289-07-9 59459-59-5, Bile salt hydrolase
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic use); PAC (Pharmacological activity); PRP (Properties); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(immobilized compns. containing lipase, bile salt hydrolase (BSH) and BSH-overproducing Lactobacillus plantarum for modulating bile acids, cholesterol and triglycerides for therapeutic and ***diagnostic*** uses)

IT 166924-16-9, Genbank U20191 224710-18-3, Genbank AF091248 389199-70-6, Genbank A24002 630742-73-3, Genbank AY506536
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study)
(immobilized compns. containing lipase, bile salt hydrolase (BSH) and BSH-overproducing Lactobacillus plantarum for modulating bile acids, cholesterol and triglycerides for therapeutic and ***diagnostic*** uses)

IT 9000-69-5D, Pectin, alginate/chitosan/polylysine derivs. 9005-32-7D, Alginic acid, polylysine/pectin/chitosan derivs. 9012-76-4D, Chitosan, alginate/pectin/polylysine derivs. 38000-06-5D, alginate/pectin/chitosan derivs.
RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(membrane; immobilized compns. containing lipase, bile salt hydrolase (BSH) and BSH-overproducing Lactobacillus plantarum for modulating bile acids, cholesterol and triglycerides for therapeutic and ***diagnostic*** uses)

IT 755049-47-9, DNA (Lactobacillus plantarum gene bsh) 755049-49-1 755049-51-5 755049-53-7 755049-55-9
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study)
(nucleotide sequence; immobilized compns. containing lipase, bile salt hydrolase (BSH) and BSH-overproducing Lactobacillus plantarum for modulating bile acids, cholesterol and triglycerides for therapeutic and ***diagnostic*** uses)

IT 11041-12-6, Cholestyramine
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); BIOL (Biological study)
(resin, cholesterolemic containing; immobilized compns. containing lipase, bile salt hydrolase (BSH) and BSH-overproducing Lactobacillus plantarum for modulating bile acids, cholesterol and triglycerides for therapeutic and ***diagnostic*** uses)

IT 83-44-3, Deoxycholic acid
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(target-degradation compound; immobilized compns. containing lipase, bile salt hydrolase (BSH) and BSH-overproducing Lactobacillus plantarum for modulating bile acids, cholesterol and triglycerides for therapeutic and ***diagnostic*** uses)

L120 ANSWER 19 OF 68 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:681309 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:187306
TITLE: Sample processing tubule for processing samples
INVENTOR(S): Chen, Shuqi; Lemieux, Bertrand; Wang, Zihua; Kopczynski, Kevin R.; Chen, Lingjum
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 27 pp.

CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2004161788	A1	20040819	US 2004-773775	20040205
AU 2004220626	A1	20040923	AU 2004-220626	20040205
CA 2515075	A1	20040923	CA 2004-2515075	20040205
WO 2004080597	A2	20040923	WO 2004-US3541	20040205
WO 2004080597	A3	20050331		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1603674	A2	20051214	EP 2004-737303	20040205
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
CN 1767897	A	20060503	CN 2004-80008443	20040205
JP 2006518221	T	20060810	JP 2006-508686	20040205

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
US 2003-445304P P 20030205
WO 2004-US3541 W 20040205

AB A sample processing tubule may include a first segment, a second segment, and a third segment. Each segment may be defined by the tubule, may be fluidly isolated, at least in part by a breakable seal, may be so expandable as to receive a volume of fluid expelled from another segment, and may be so compressible as to contain substantially no fluid when so compressed. Each segment may contain at least one reagent. Ten microliters of fresh EDTA-treated human whole blood were loaded into a pre-packed sample tube and processed on an analyzer. Detection was accomplished with a VIC-labeled TaqMan Minor Groove Binder probe complementary to the wild-type hemochromatosis (HFE) gene and a FAM-labeled TaqMan Minor Groove binder probe complementary to the C282Y mutant.

IC ICM C12Q001-68
ICS C12M001-34
INCL 435006000; 435287200
CC 9-1 (Biochemical Methods)
Section cross-reference(s): 3

IT Allantoic fluid
Amniotic fluid
Ascitic fluid
Bile
Blood
Blood plasma
Blood serum
Body fluid
Cerebrospinal fluid
Colostrum
Digestive juice
Exudate
Feces
Gastric juice

Hemolymph
Intestinal juice
Lymph
Milk
Mucus
Pancreatic juice
Pleural fluid
Saliva
Sebum
Semen
Soils
Sputum
Sweat
Synovial fluid
Tear (ocular fluid)
Urine
Waters
(as sample; sample processing tubule for processing samples)

IT ***Buffers***
(for dilution or suspension or wash; sample processing tubule for processing samples)

IT Physiological saline solutions
(phosphate-***buffered***; sample processing tubule for processing samples)

IT ***Apparatus***
Blood analysis
Compressibility
Filters
Fluids
Grinding (size reduction)
Human
Magnetic separation
Microorganism
Milk analysis
Nucleic acid amplification (method)
Pipes and Tubes
Pressure
Sample preparation
Samples
Soil analysis
Spore germination
Urine analysis
(sample processing tubule for processing samples)

IT Sampling ***apparatus***
(swab or stick or scoop or inoculation loop or forceps or dropper, tubule ***apparatus*** having cap containing; sample processing tubule for processing samples)

IT Capillary tubes
Syringes
(tubule ***apparatus*** having cap containing, for sample collection; sample processing tubule for processing samples)

IT 50-01-1, Guanidinium hydrochloride 57-13-6, Urea, analysis 64-17-5, Ethanol, analysis 67-63-0, Isopropanol, analysis 77-86-1, Tris ***buffer*** 1173-82-6, Deoxyuridine triphosphate 1185-53-1, Tris hydrochloride 1927-31-7, Deoxyadenosine triphosphate 2056-98-6 2564-35-4, Deoxyguanosine triphosphate 4432-31-9, 2-Morpholinoethanesulfonic acid 7447-40-7, Potassium chloride (KCl), analysis 7558-79-4 7647-14-5, Sodium chloride, analysis 7732-18-5, Water, analysis 7778-77-0 7786-30-3, Magnesium chloride (MgCl2), analysis 9002-93-1, Triton X-100 9012-90-2, DNA polymerase

59088-21-0, Uracil-N-glycosylase 354809-80-6, MagPrep
RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); DEV (Device component use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(sample processing tubule for processing samples)

L120 ANSWER 20 OF 68 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:823461 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:310283
TITLE: Occult blood reaction ***kit*** usable at home
INVENTOR(S): Nishizaki, Tamotsu
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 3 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2004279393	A	20041007	JP 2003-117616	20030317
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2003-117616	20030317

AB An occult blood reaction ***kit*** is provided, with which an occult blood test is easily performed at home, and thereby, an existing complication is eliminated, and a contribution is made to early ***cancer diagnosis***. At present, one has to see a doctor to have a test or mail a test sample to a hospital in order to have an occult blood reaction test with a test sample such as a ***feces*** test for ***colon cancer***, or a phlegm test for lung ***cancer***. The ***kit*** is prepared for testing the presence or absence of occult blood with a test sample such as ***feces*** or phlegm with a ***filter*** paper impregnated with a first reagent (e.g., tetramethylbenzidine) for an occult reaction, and a second reagent (e.g., hydrogen peroxide) to be dripped to the ***filter*** paper. The presence or absence of occult blood is evaluated by the presence or absence of coloring upon covering a test sample with the ***filter*** paper impregnated with the first reagent, pressing the ***filter*** paper with a wooden stick or else to make the test sample soak into the ***filter*** paper, and dripping the second reagent onto the ***filter*** paper.

IC ICM G01N033-50
CC 9-16 (Biochemical Methods)
ST occult blood test ***filter*** paper reagent
IT ***Diagnosis***
(***cancer***, early; occult blood reaction ***kit*** usable at home)
IT Intestine, neoplasm
(***colon***; occult blood reaction ***kit*** usable at home)
IT Blood analysis
Feces
Filter paper
Lung, neoplasm
Test ***kits***
(occult blood reaction ***kit*** usable at home)
IT Blood
(occult; occult blood reaction ***kit*** usable at home)
IT Body fluid
(phlegm; occult blood reaction ***kit*** usable at home)
IT 7722-84-1, Hydrogen peroxide, uses 34314-06-2, Tetramethylbenzidine
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(occult blood reaction ***kit*** usable at home)

L120 ANSWER 21 OF 68 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:608550 HCAPLUS Full-text
TITLE: Method of diagnosing colorectal adenomas and ***cancer*** using proton maggnetic resonance spectroscopy
INVENTOR(S): Levin, Bernard; Smith, Ian C.p.; Somoraji, Rajmund Lewis; Johnson, Constance M.; Bezabeh, Tedros; Bernstein, Charles Noah
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., Cont.-in-part of Appl. No. PCT/CA01/01129.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2003148260	A1	20030807	US 2003-359088	20030206 <--
WO 2002012879	A2	20020214	WO 2001-CA1129	20010807 <--
WO 2002012879	A3	20020418		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2486198	A1	20040401	CA 2003-2486198	20030723 <--
WO 2004027419	A2	20040401	WO 2003-CA1101	20030723 <--
WO 2004027419	A3	20050804		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2003250668	A1	20040408	AU 2003-250668	20030723 <--
EP 1588181	A2	20051026	EP 2003-797118	20030723 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
JP 2005539227	T	20051222	JP 2004-536708	20030723 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			
WO 2001-CA1129	A2	20010807	<--
US 2002-411783P	P	20020919	<--
US 2000-223994P	P	20000809	<--
WO 2003-CA1101	W	20030723	<--

AB One dimensional proton magnetic resonance spectroscopy of human ***stool*** can be used as non-invasive method of detecting the presence of colorectal ***cancer*** and/or clinically significant adenomas. The spectrum of a patient's ***stool*** is compared with that of ***stool*** from non-***cancerous*** subjects, observed differences in spectra being indicative of ***cancer*** and/or clinically significant adenomas. In a preferred method, the ***stool*** sample is mixed with a ***buffer***, the resulting ***suspension*** is centrifuged and the supernatant is subjected to magnetic resonance spectroscopy.

IC ICM C12Q001-00
ICS G01N033-574
INCL 435004000; 435007230

L120 ANSWER 22 OF 68 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:849930 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:322284
TITLE: Immunochromatographic test piece and diagnosis ***kit*** for Helicobacter pylori
INVENTOR(S): Nakaya, Seigo; Sato, Masami; Kajiyama, Hirofumi; Hirata, Haruhisa
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Wakamoto Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 32 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002088737	A1	20021107	WO 2002-JP4011	20020423

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2001-124885 A 20010423

AB An immunochromatog. test piece and a diagnosis ***kit*** are provided, with which the infection with Helicobacter pylori can be judged at high sensitivity using ***feces*** as a test sample. The immunochromatog. test piece comprises a laminated body composed of a rectangular antibody-immobilizing substrate possessing in a laminated state, on its bottom end, a carrier holding a colored latex labeled-material and a liquid sample-absorbing carrier made of ***filter*** paper in the order from the bottom to the top, and on its top end, a water-absorbing carrier made of ***filter*** paper. The antibody-immobilizing substrate comprises a nitrocellulose sheet on which the monoclonal antibody capable of undergoing an antigen-antibody reaction with native catalase of H. pylori is immobilized. The colored latex particle-labeled material comprises a nonwoven fabric impregnated with the colored latex particle-labeled anti-H. pylori monoclonal antibody prepared by immobilizing the monoclonal antibody capable of undergoing an antigen-antibody reaction with native catalase of H. pylori on colored latex particles.

IC ICM G01N033-543
ICS G01N033-569; G01N033-573
CC 9-10 (Biochemical Methods)
Section cross-reference(s): 10
IT Latex
(colored, particles; immunochromatog. test piece and diagnosis ***kit*** for Helicobacter pylori)
IT Chromatography
(immunoaffinity; immunochromatog. test piece and diagnosis ***kit*** for Helicobacter pylori)
IT Diagnosis
Feces

Helicobacter pylori
Laminated materials
Test ***kits***
(immunochromatog. test piece and diagnosis ***kit*** for Helicobacter pylori)

IT Antibodies and Immunoglobulins
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(monoclonal, to native catalase of H. pylori; immunochromatog. test piece and diagnosis ***kit*** for Helicobacter pylori)

IT Physiological saline solutions
(phosphate-***buffered***; immunochromatog. test piece and diagnosis ***kit*** for Helicobacter pylori)

IT Albumins, uses
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(serum, bovine; immunochromatog. test piece and diagnosis ***kit*** for Helicobacter pylori)

IT Milk
(skim; immunochromatog. test piece and diagnosis ***kit*** for Helicobacter pylori)

IT 127-09-3, Sodium acetate 631-61-8, Ammonium acetate 7632-05-5, Sodium phosphate 13840-56-7, Sodium borate
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(***buffer***; immunochromatog. test piece and diagnosis ***kit*** for Helicobacter pylori)

IT 9004-70-0, Nitrocellulose
RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(sheet; immunochromatog. test piece and diagnosis ***kit*** for Helicobacter pylori)

RETABLE

Referenced Author (RAU)	Year (RPY)	VOL (RVL)	PG (RPG)	Referenced Work (RWK)	Referenced File
Dahlgren, E	1986			EP 176585 A	HCAPLUS
Dahlgren, E	1986			JP 61-501817 A	
Dahlgren, E	1986			WO 854423 A	
Kamishima, Y	2000	75	287	Hokkaido Igaku Zassh	HCAPLUS
Meridian Diagnostics In	1998			JP 10-10128 A	HCAPLUS
Meridian Diagnostics In	1998			CN 1165299 A	HCAPLUS
Meridian Diagnostics In	1998			US 5716791 A	HCAPLUS
Meridian Diagnostics In	1998			EP 806667 A	HCAPLUS
Nippon Kayaku Co Ltd	1998			JP 10-185920 A	HCAPLUS
Pasteur Merieux Serums	1996			JP 08-511282 A	
Pasteur Merieux Serums	1996			ES 2140673 A	HCAPLUS
Pasteur Merieux Serums	1996			FR 2719998 A	HCAPLUS
Pasteur Merieux Serums	1996			DE 69513760 A	
Pasteur Merieux Serums	1996			EP 702565 A	HCAPLUS
Pasteur Merieux Serums	1996			WO 9527506 A	HCAPLUS

L120 ANSWER 23 OF 68 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:90340 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:131202
TITLE: Spatially resolved enzyme-linked assay and system
INVENTOR(S): Glensbjerg, Martin
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Chemometec A/S, Den.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 59 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
WO 2002008754	A1	20020131	WO 2001-DK490		20010712
WO 2002008754	A9	20030912			
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW					
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG					
EP 1360488	A1	20031112	EP 2001-960173		20010712
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR					
JP 2004505245	T	20040219	JP 2002-514397		20010712
US 2004038241	A1	20040226	US 2003-333734		20030804
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DK 2000-1137	A	20000726
			DK 2000-1446	A	20000929
			DK 2001-653	A	20010425
			WO 2001-DK490	W	20010712

AB The present invention relates to a method of assessing at least one quality parameter and/or at least one quantity parameter of at lest one analyte wherein said at least one analyte is connected to a catalyst capable of catalyzing a substrate into a product, whereby the analyte is assessed through detection of product produced around the analyte. More particularly, the present invention relates to a method of assessing at least one quality parameter or at least one quantity parameter of at least one species of analytes in a sample comprising the steps of establishing a sample domain having at least one wall, arranging in the sample domain catalyst-analyte complexes between the at lest one species of analytes and at least one catalyst in a manner allowing the analytes to move relative to the wall(s) of the sample domain, arranging a substrate in the sample domain, said substrate being capable of being converted into a product through catalyzation by said catalyst, contacting the substrate with the catalyst-analyte complexes of individual analytes allowing a detectable amount of product to be produced, recording an image of the product related to individual analytes in the sample domain, correlating the image to the at least one quality parameter or the at least one quantity parameter of the at least one species of analytes. A system for the assay is also described.

IC ICM G01N033-53
ICS C12Q001-68; G01N021-64

CC 9-1 (Biochemical Methods)
Section cross-reference(s): 7

ST spatially resolved enzyme linked assay; catalyst spatially resolved assay analyte; *app* spatially resolved enzyme assay

IT Bile
Cerebrospinal fluid
Dairy products
Drinking waters
Feces
Tear (ocular fluid)
Wastewater
Waters
(anal. of; spatially resolved enzyme-linked assay)

IT Analysis
Analytical ***apparatus***

(biochem.; spatially resolved enzyme-linked assay)
IT MOS ***devices***
(complementary; spatially resolved enzyme-linked assay)
IT Agitation (mechanical)
Animals
Blood analysis
Blood cell
Bos taurus
Buffers
Capra
Cell
Cell wall
Centrifugation
Charge coupled ***devices***
Confocal laser scanning microscopy
Data processing
Diagnosis
Electroluminescent ***devices***
Equus caballus
Eubacteria
Feed analysis
Filtration
Flow
Food analysis
Fungi
Gas lasers
Gels
Human
Imaging
Light
Magnetic separation
Milk analysis
Nucleic acid hybridization
Optical ***filters***
Ovis aries
Particles
Plasmodium (malarial genus)
Poultry
Precipitation (chemical)
Semiconductor lasers
Solid state lasers
Sperm
Sus scrofa domestica
Temperature
Urine analysis
Video cameras
Virus
Yeast
(spatially resolved enzyme-linked assay)

L120 ANSWER 24 OF 68 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:72753 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:98838
TITLE: Method of ***detecting colon cancer***
INVENTOR(S): Pant, Keshab D.; McCracken, John D.; Fagoaga, Omar; Kelln, Wayne; Nehlsen-Cannarella, Sandra
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Loma Linda University Adventist Health Sciences Center, USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 10 pp., Division of U.S. Ser.

No. 567,748.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2002009760	A1	20020124	US 2001-915031	20010725 <--
US 6703206	B2	20040309		
US 6531319	B1	20030311	US 2000-567748	20000510 <--
US 2004110234	A1	20040610	US 2003-721434	20031125 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2000-567748 A3	20000510 <--
			US 2001-915031 A3	20010725 <--

AB An immunol. assay and ***kit*** for ***colon cancer*** screening is disclosed. Fecal glycoproteins are extracted from individual samples such that immunogenicity is maintained. The purified fecal glycoproteins are reacted with ***antibodies*** to ***Colon*** and Ovarian ***Tumor Antigen*** (COTA). The mucin ***antigen*** COTA is specifically present in ***colorectal cancer*** tissue and not in normal ***colons***. The amount of COTA in the fecal sample is determined and used to indicate the presence of ***colon cancer***.

IC ICM G01N033-574
INCL 435007230
CC 9-10 (Biochemical Methods)
Section cross-reference(s): 14
ST ***detecting colon cancer***
IT ***Antigens***
RL: ANT (Analyte); DGN (Diagnostic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(***Colon*** and Ovarian ***Tumor***; method of ***detecting colon cancer***)
IT Plates
(ELISA; method of ***detecting colon cancer***)
IT Mixing
(Shaking; method of ***detecting colon cancer***)
IT ***Diagnosis***
(***cancer***; method of ***detecting colon cancer***)
IT Intestine
Intestine, neoplasm
(***colon***; method of ***detecting colon cancer***)
IT Intestine, neoplasm
(***colorectal*** carcinoma; method of ***detecting colon cancer***)
IT Carcinoma
Intestine, neoplasm
(***colorectal***; method of ***detecting colon cancer***)
IT Immunoassay
(enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay; method of ***detecting colon cancer***)
IT ***Buffers***
Centrifugation
Concentration (condition)
Densitometry (optical)
Dissolution
Eubacteria

Extraction
Feces
Human
Hybridoma
Immunoassay
Interface
Membrane *filters*
Precipitation (chemical)
Preservatives
Samples
Solutions
Temperature
Test *kits*
Vials
(method of *detecting colon cancer*)

IT Mucins
RL: AMX (Analytical matrix); ANST (Analytical study)
(method of *detecting colon cancer*)

IT Glycoproteins
RL: AMX (Analytical matrix); DGN (Diagnostic use); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(method of *detecting colon cancer*)

IT Glycoproteins
Proteins
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(method of *detecting colon cancer*)

IT *Antibodies* and Immunoglobulins
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(method of *detecting colon cancer*)

IT *Antibodies* and Immunoglobulins
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(monoclonal; method of *detecting colon cancer*)

IT Physiological saline solutions
(phosphate-*buffered*; method of *detecting colon cancer*)

IT Inflammation
Intestine, disease
(ulcerative colitis; method of *detecting colon cancer*)

IT 50-00-0, Formalin, analysis 64-17-5, Ethanol, analysis 127-09-3, Sodium acetate
RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study)
(method of *detecting colon cancer*)

L120 ANSWER 25 OF 68 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:595489 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:164460
TITLE: *Filter* paper *kit* for *feces* sampling and DNA *diagnosis*
INVENTOR(S): Kikuchi, Hiroyoshi; Yamaguchi, Akihiro; Nakamura, Kenji
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sapporo Immuno Diagnostic Laboratory K. K., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2001221721	A	20010817	JP 2000-31434	20000209
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2000-31434	20000209

AB This invention provides a sampling ***kit*** for DNA ***diagnosis*** from ***feces***. The ***kit*** consist of a piece of ***filter*** paper and the sampling area on the ***filter*** paper is coated with hydrophobic material with four holes. The ***feces*** sample taken on the sampling area was desicated on the ***filter*** pater then the sample was stabilized in a plastic ***bag*** with desiccant for DNA anal. The invention also provides the method of isolation of DNA from ***feces*** by boling the sample area of ***filter*** paper under presence of cation detergent. This invention provides a convenience ***kit*** for ***feces*** sampling which can be used for DNA ***diagnosis*** for medical purpose.

IC ICM G01N001-04
ICS C12N015-09; C12Q001-68; G01N033-48

CC 9-15 (Biochemical Methods)
Section cross-reference(s): 3, 6

ST ***feces*** sampling ***kit*** DNA ***diagnosis***; ***filter*** pater hydrophobic coating; DNA isolation boiling cation detergent

IT ***Filter*** paper
(PKU-S, for ***feces*** sample drying and carrying; ***filter*** paper ***kit*** for ***feces*** sampling and DNA ***diagnosis***)

IT DNA
RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); USES (Uses)
(anal. for ***diagnosis***; ***filter*** paper ***kit*** for ***feces*** sampling and DNA ***diagnosis***)

IT ***Diagnosis***
(by DNA anal. from ***feces*** sample; ***filter*** paper ***kit*** for ***feces*** sampling and DNA ***diagnosis***)

IT Gene, animal
RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); USES (Uses)
(c-Ki-ras, for ***diagnosis*** of ***colorectal cancer***; ***filter*** paper ***kit*** for ***feces*** sampling and DNA ***diagnosis***)

IT Intestine, neoplasm
(***colorectal***, ***diagnosis*** of, from ***feces*** sample; ***filter*** paper ***kit*** for ***feces*** sampling and DNA ***diagnosis***)

IT Boiling
(for DNA isolation; ***filter*** paper ***kit*** for ***feces*** sampling and DNA ***diagnosis***)

IT ***Apparatus***
(for ***feces*** sampling; ***filter*** paper ***kit*** for ***feces*** sampling and DNA ***diagnosis***)

IT Coating materials
(hydrophobic, on the sampling area; ***filter*** paper ***kit*** for ***feces*** sampling and DNA ***diagnosis***)

IT 57-09-0, Cetyltrimethyl ammonium bromide
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(detergent for DNA isolation; ***filter*** paper ***kit*** for ***feces*** sampling and DNA ***diagnosis***)

L120 ANSWER 26 OF 68 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:672683 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:272687
TITLE: Bacteria and fungi detection based on murein binding polypeptides
INVENTOR(S): Laine, Roger A.; Lo, Wai Chun Jennifer
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Board of Supervisors of Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 111 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9842864	A1	19981001	WO 1998-US5580	19980320
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 5935804	A	19990810	US 1997-823293	19970321
CA 2285675	A1	19981001	CA 1998-2285675	19980320
AU 9869401	A	19981020	AU 1998-69401	19980320
EP 980439	A1	20000223	EP 1998-915148	19980320
R: CH, DE, DK, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, SE, FI				
JP 2002503093	T	20020129	JP 1998-545847	19980320
US 6090573	A	20000718	US 1999-261664	19990303
US 6159719	A	20001212	US 1999-261665	19990303
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1997-823293 A2	19970321
			WO 1998-US5580 W	19980320

AB This invention describes a method for detecting bacteria and fungi based on murein binding polypeptides and conjugates. The murein binding polypeptides may be proteins or enzymes with murein binding properties. The binding of the murein binding polypeptides with bacteria or fungi can be determined by methods such as flow cytometry. The murein binding polypeptide and conjugates can also be used to test for antibiotic susceptibility and to detect eubacteria and fungus in biol. samples. Diagnostic reagents and ***kits*** containing the murein binding polypeptide and conjugates for use in these assays are provided. The use of the murein binding polypeptides in the characterization of urinary tract infections is illustrated.

IC ICM C12Q001-34
ICS C12Q001-06; C12N009-96; C12N009-36; A61K038-47
CC 9-16 (Biochemical Methods)
Section cross-reference(s): 6, 7, 10, 14
IT Acetylation
Air
Air analysis
Amniotic fluid
Antibiotics
Ascitic fluid
Bacteria (Eubacteria)
Blood analysis
Blood plasma
Blood serum
Body fluid
Buffers

Candida albicans
Candida utilis
Cerebrospinal fluid
Chemiluminescent substances
Containers
Cytotoxic agents
Diagnosis
Emulsifying agents
Escherichia coli
Feces
Filter paper
Filters
Fluorescent substances
Fluorometry
Food
Food analysis
Fungi
Growth, microbial
Immobilization, biochemical
Luminescence, bioluminescence
Magnetic particles
Micrococcus luteus
Mucus
Prostate gland
Radioactive substances
Semen
Soil analysis
Soils
Sputum
Stabilizing agents
Stains, biological
Sweat
Tear (ocular fluid)
Urine
Urine analysis
(bacteria and fungi detection based on murein binding polypeptides)

IT ***Apparatus***
(flow cytometer; bacteria and fungi detection based on murein binding polypeptides)

RETABLE

Referenced Author (RAU)	Year (RPY)	VOL (RVL)	PG (RPG)	Referenced Work (RWK)	Referenced File
Goldberg	1994			US 5340736 A	HCAPLUS
Okazaki	1884			US 4473652 A	HCAPLUS
Olivera	1996			US 5514774 A	HCAPLUS
Sri International	1992			WO 9217786 A1	HCAPLUS
Uerrmann	1994			US 5314816 A	HCAPLUS
Ullman	1977			US 4065354 A	HCAPLUS

L120 ANSWER 27 OF 68 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:545638 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:172766
TITLE: Reagent and ***kit*** for simultaneous separate determination of fecal hemoglobins and transferrins, and screening of hemorrhagic gastrointestinal diseases
INVENTOR(S): Sato, Yoshito; Mukoyama, Ichiro
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Tomakomai Rinsho Kensa Center K. K., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 10221338	A	19980821	JP 1997-22725	19970205 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1997-22725	19970205 <--

AB The reagent comprises a ***suspension*** containing latex particles supporting anti-human Hb antibodies and a ***suspension*** of latex particles supporting anti-human transferrin antibodies. Screening of hemorrhagic gastrointestinal diseases is performed by measuring the change in absorption or scattered light intensity at 340-800 nm before and after agglutination reaction of samples with the above reagents. Sep. determination of fecal Hbs and transferrins in colon polyp patients using a ***suspension*** of goat anti-human Hb IgG-sensitized polystyrene latex particles and a ***suspension*** of goat anti-human transferrin IgG-sensitized polystyrene latex particles was shown.

IC ICM G01N033-50
ICS G01N033-53; G01N033-543

CC 9-10 (Biochemical Methods)
Section cross-reference(s): 14

ST ***feces*** Hb transferrin detn latex agglutination; hemorrhagic gastrointestinal disease screening Hb transferrin

IT Diagnosis
(***cancer***; simultaneous sep. determination of fecal Hbs and transferrins by latex agglutination test for screening of hemorrhagic gastrointestinal diseases)

IT Diagnosis
Stomach, neoplasm
Test ***kits***
(simultaneous sep. determination of fecal Hbs and transferrins by latex agglutination test for screening of hemorrhagic gastrointestinal diseases)

IT 77-86-1, Tris
RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(***buffer***; simultaneous sep. determination of fecal Hbs and transferrins by latex agglutination test for screening of hemorrhagic gastrointestinal diseases)

L120 ANSWER 28 OF 68 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:3473 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:49485
TITLE: Analyte-fixation immunochromatographic ***device***
INVENTOR(S): Torelli, Giorgio
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Italy
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 9 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 884594	A2	19981216	EP 1998-110162	19980604
EP 884594	A3	19981230		

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: IT 1997-MI1406 A 19970613

AB Described herein is a new immunochromatog. ***device*** for the detection of analytes in a biol. sample, comprising a chromatog. membrane provided with a support, at one end of which is applied, possibly by an absorbent pad in contact with the said membrane, a marked agent (antibody or conjugated antigen) that is specific for the analyte. After seeding and hence fixing the biol. sample in an intermediate area (i.e., between the two ends) of the chromatog. membrane, the user sets an appropriate ***buffer*** ahead of the marked agent, which is then drawn along chromatog. up to the band where the sample is laid, with consequent conjugate-analyte immunol. reaction, which may be visually detected in the form of a colored band.

IC ICM G01N033-558

CC 9-1 (Biochemical Methods)
Section cross-reference(s): 1

ST analyte fixation immunochromatog ***device***

IT Immunoglobulins
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(Bence-Jones; analyte-fixation immunochromatog. ***device***)

IT Paper
Paper
(absorbent; analyte-fixation immunochromatog. ***device***)

IT Bacteria (Eubacteria)
Blood analysis
Body fluid
Buffers
Cannabis
Cards
Cell membrane
Cell nucleus
Cerebrospinal fluid
Chlamydia
Chromosome
Colloids
Diagnosis
Environmental pollution
Escherichia coli
Feces
Filters
Helicobacter pylori
Hepatitis B virus
Hepatitis C virus
Human immunodeficiency virus
Human immunodeficiency virus 2
Membranes, nonbiological
Mitochondria
Mononucleosis
Mucus
Pesticides
Pharmaceutical analysis
Rubella
Salmonella
Streptococcus
Surfactants
Tuberculosis
Urine analysis
Virus
(analyte-fixation immunochromatog. ***device***)

IT Allergens
DNA
Enzymes, analysis

Gene
Glass fiber fabrics
Hormones, animal, analysis
Immunoglobulins
Lipopolysaccharides
Opioids
Proteins, general, analysis
RNA
Toxins
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(analyte-fixation immunochromatog. ***device***)

IT Antibodies
Antigens
RL: ANT (Analyte); ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(analyte-fixation immunochromatog. ***device***)

IT Haptens
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(analyte-fixation immunochromatog. ***device***)

IT Polyamides, uses
RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(analyte-fixation immunochromatog. ***device***)

IT Latex
(colored; analyte-fixation immunochromatog. ***device***)

IT Metals, uses
RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(derivs.; analyte-fixation immunochromatog. ***device***)

IT Immunoassay
(immunochromatog. ***device***; analyte-fixation immunochromatog. ***device***)

IT Cannabis sativa
(marijuana; analyte-fixation immunochromatog. ***device***)

IT Absorbents
Absorbents
(paper; analyte-fixation immunochromatog. ***device***)

IT Physiological saline solutions
(phosphate-***buffered***; analyte-fixation immunochromatog. ***device***)

IT 50-36-2, Cocaine 51-48-9, t4, analysis 57-27-2, Morphine, analysis 76-99-3, Methadone 77-10-1, Phencyclidine 300-62-9, Amphetamine 537-46-2, Methamphetamine 561-27-3, Heroin 6893-02-3, t3 9002-61-3, Human chorionic gonadotropin 9002-62-4, Prolactin, analysis 9002-67-9, Lh 9002-68-0, Fsh 9002-71-5, Tsh
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(analyte-fixation immunochromatog. ***device***)

IT 67-52-7D, 2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-Pyrimidinetrione, derivs. 12794-10-4D, Benzodiazepine, derivs.
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(analyte-fixation immunochromatog. ***device***)

IT 7440-06-4, Platinum, uses 7440-22-4, Silver, uses 7440-44-0, Carbon, uses 7440-57-5, Gold, uses 7704-34-9, Sulfur, uses 7782-49-2, Selenium, uses 9003-39-8, Pvp 9004-35-7, Cellulose acetate 9004-70-0, Nitrocellulose 13494-80-9, Tellurium, uses
RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(analyte-fixation immunochromatog. ***device***)

IT 9002-93-1, Triton x100 9005-64-5, Tween 20
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(analyte-fixation immunochromatog. ***device***)

L120 ANSWER 29 OF 68 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:547407 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:132725
TITLE: Rapid microbial protease assay
INVENTOR(S): Ralls, Stephen Alden; Simonson, Lloyd Grant; Schade, Sylvia Zottu
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): United States Dept. of the Navy, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 20 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9725438	A1	19970717	WO 1996-US20100	19961223
W: AU, BR, CA, CN, HU, IL, JP, KR, MX, NZ, RO				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
US 5741659	A	19980421	US 1996-583170	19960104
AU 9716857	A	19970801	AU 1997-16857	19961223
EP 880602	A1	19981202	EP 1996-945613	19961223
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
BR 9612579	A	19991228	BR 1996-12579	19961223
JP 2001502162	T	20010220	JP 1997-525219	19961223
MX 9805466	A	20000430	MX 1998-5466	19980703

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1996-583170 A 19960104
WO 1996-US20100 W 19961223

AB An assay for detecting microbial protease activity in clin. and laboratory samples is comprises gathering a sample suspected of containing certain microorganisms having the desired protease activity, immobilizing the microorganisms in the sample on a solid phase substrate, contacting the immobilized microorganisms with an enzymic substrate producing an enzymic substrate end-product, contacting the enzymic substrate end-product with a chemical enhancing reagent producing a detectable chromogenic reaction which varies in intensity with the level of protease activity in the sample, and detecting the chromogenic reaction whereby the semiquant. presence of the protease activity in the sample is determined The ***device*** for conducting these assays which is a frame or support holding a solid phase substrate capable of binding the microorganisms of interest while permitting drainage of other materials or fluids, which may contain host proteases, away from the immobilized microorganisms. Thus, an assay for chymotrypsin activity in plaque, saliva, or oral rinse samples is described in 4 simple and rapid steps. Saliva or oral rinse samples are spotted on a solid-phase substrate flow-through ***filter device*** and fluids are allowed to drain through the ***filter*** surface with washing with sterile phosphate-***buffered*** saline. A succinyl-Ala-Ala-Pro-Phe-p-nitroanilide enzymic substrate solution is prepared and added to the ***filter*** surface and allowed to drain, and p-dimethylaminocinnamaldehyde is added after 3 min as a chemical enhancing reagent. When pos. for chymotrypsin-like activity, the area where the sample was spotted develops a reddish-purple color which varies in intensity with the amount of chymotrypsin-like activity present. The primary advantages of this assay include: (1) microbial protease activity correlates highly with both periodontal disease severity and the bacterial species associated with periodontal disease; (2) the assay allows simple and unique differentiation between host and microbial proteases; (3) the assay can be performed and read in about 5 min; (4) the assay is inexpensive; and (5) the assay is simple, tech. easy to use, and easily performed by auxiliary personnel.

IC ICM C12Q001-37
ICS C12Q001-04; C12Q001-52; C12Q001-56; C12Q001-00; A01N037-18;

A01N065-00; A01N033-18
CC 7-1 (Enzymes)
IT Blood analysis
Body fluid
Culture media
Expectorants
Feces
Gastric juice
Microorganism
Saliva
Sweat
Synovial fluid
Tear (ocular fluid)
Urine analysis
(rapid microbial protease assay with microbial cells immobilized on a solid phase and chromogenic substrates)

L120 ANSWER 30 OF 68 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:331981 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:15157
TITLE: ***Apparatus*** for detecting occult blood in ***feces*** by using immunoassay
INVENTOR(S): Egi, Shinichi; Obana, Satoshi; Kaneko, Yuji; Wada, Takuya
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sekisui Chemical Co. Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 13 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 09089887	A	19970404	JP 1995-241428	19950920
JP 3487689	B2	20040119		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1995-241428	19950920

AB Disclosed is an ***apparatus*** consisting of (1) a sampling rod; (2) a container for ***buffer*** solution; (3) a septum to divide the fecal sample and the ***buffer*** solution; (4) a ***device*** to puncture the septum of (3); (5) a ***filter*** to remove the solid fraction from the sample; and (6) a ***device*** for immunoadsorption chromatog.
IC ICM G01N033-50
ICS G01N001-04; G01N033-48
CC 9-1 (Biochemical Methods)
ST occult blood ***feces*** detection ***app***
IT ***Apparatus***
Feces
(***apparatus*** for detecting occult blood in ***feces*** by using immunoassay)
IT Immunoassay
(immunoadsorption chromatog.; ***apparatus*** for detecting occult blood in ***feces*** by using immunoassay)
IT Blood
(occult; ***apparatus*** for detecting occult blood in ***feces*** by using immunoassay)

L120 ANSWER 31 OF 68 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:324009 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:2713

TITLE: ***Apparatus*** for ***detection*** of occult blood in ***stool***
INVENTOR(S): Egi, Shinichi; Obana, Satoshi; Kaneko, Yuji; Wada, Takuya
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sekisui Chemical Co. Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 10 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 09072903	A	19970318	JP 1995-226308	19950904 <--
JP 3519831	B2	20040419		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1995-226308	19950904 <--

AB The ***apparatus*** contains a container for ***buffer*** solution, a ***stool***-collection stick and cap, and anal. element that contains a ***filtering*** mean to remove solids from the ***stool*** and immobilized ***antibodies*** to Hb, and that is able to ***detect*** the occult blood by immunochromatog. The ***apparatus*** is useful for clin. ***diagnosis*** of ***colon cancer*** and associated diseases. Diagrams for the ***apparatus*** were given.

IC ICM G01N033-53
ICS G01N033-50
CC 9-1 (Biochemical Methods)
ST ***app stool*** occult blood analysis
IT Hemoglobins
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(***antibodies*** to; ***apparatus*** for ***detection*** of occult blood in ***stool***)
IT ***Apparatus***
(***apparatus*** for ***detection*** of occult blood in ***stool***)
IT Intestine, neoplasm
(***colon***; ***apparatus*** for ***detection*** of occult blood in ***stool***)
IT Blood analysis
(for occult blood; ***apparatus*** for ***detection*** of occult blood in ***stool***)
IT Immunoassay
(immunoadsorption chromatog.; ***apparatus*** for ***detection*** of occult blood in ***stool***)
IT ***Feces***
(occult blood in; ***apparatus*** for ***detection*** of occult blood in ***stool***)
IT Blood
(occult; ***apparatus*** for ***detection*** of occult blood in ***stool***)
IT ***Antibodies***
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(to Hb; ***apparatus*** for ***detection*** of occult blood in ***stool***)

L120 ANSWER 32 OF 68 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:191921 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:183483
TITLE: Test ***apparatus*** for detecting occult blood in ***feces*** sample
INVENTOR(S): Egi, Shinichi; Obana, Satoshi; Wada, Takuya; Kaneko,

Juji
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sekisui Chemical Co. Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 14 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 09015240	A	19970117	JP 1995-223540	19950831
JP 3487685	B2	20040119		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1995-98608 A 19950424

AB Disclosed is an immunochromatog. test ***apparatus*** for detection of occult blood in ***feces*** for diagnosis of digestive tract diseases. The ***apparatus*** comprises fecal sample-obtaining mean, closed reaction chamber, reagent and ***buffer*** container, chromatog. developing layer, ***filter***, immobilized anti-human Hb antibody-containing reagent layer, etc. (diagrams shown).

IC ICM G01N033-50
ICS G01N033-72
CC 9-1 (Biochemical Methods)
ST chromatog test ***app*** occult blood ***feces***
IT Digestive tract
(disease; immunochromatog. test ***device*** for detection of occult blood in ***feces*** and for diagnosis of digestive tract disease)
IT Immunoassay
(immunoadsorption chromatog., test ***device***; immunochromatog. test ***device*** for detection of occult blood in ***feces*** and for diagnosis of digestive tract disease)
IT ***Feces***
(immunochromatog. test ***device*** for detection of occult blood in ***feces*** and for diagnosis of digestive tract disease)
IT Hemoglobins
RL: ANT (Analyte); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(immunochromatog. test ***device*** for detection of occult blood in ***feces*** and for diagnosis of digestive tract disease)
IT Antibodies
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(immunochromatog. test ***device*** for detection of occult blood in ***feces*** and for diagnosis of digestive tract disease)
IT ***Apparatus***
Medical goods
(immunochromatog. test; immunochromatog. test ***device*** for detection of occult blood in ***feces*** and for diagnosis of digestive tract disease)
IT Blood
(occult; immunochromatog. test ***device*** for detection of occult blood in ***feces*** and for diagnosis of digestive tract disease)

L120 ANSWER 33 OF 68 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:178962 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:168833
TITLE: Purification, stabilization, or isolation of nucleic acids from biological materials
INVENTOR(S): Mueller, Oliver; Deuter, Rainer

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Max-Planck-Gesellschaft Zur Foerderung Der Wissenschaften E.V., Germany
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 6 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 19530132	A1	19970220	DE 1995-19530132	19950816 <--
DE 19530132	C2	19980716		
CA 2228769	A1	19970227	CA 1996-2228769	19960814 <--
WO 9707239	A1	19970227	WO 1996-EP3595	19960814 <--
W: AU, BR, CA, JP, MX, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
AU 9668216	A	19970312	AU 1996-68216	19960814 <--
AU 712331	B2	19991104		
EP 851937	A1	19980708	EP 1996-928466	19960814 <--
EP 851937	B1	20020403		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
JP 11511020	T	19990928	JP 1997-508945	19960814 <--
AT 215611	T	20020415	AT 1996-928466	19960814 <--
US 6084091	A	20000704	US 1998-11567	19980211 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 1995-19530132 A 19950816 <--
WO 1996-EP3595 W 19960814 <--

AB The invention concerns the purification, stabilization, and/or isolation of nucleic acids from, e.g., tissues, body fluids, plants, microorganisms, ***feces*** as well as foods, sewage sludge, wastewater, etc., by adding a carbohydrate-based adsorption matrix to the nucleic acid-containing sample in an appropriate ***buffer*** to bind contaminants or impurities. The carbohydrate-based adsorbent can contain, e.g., starch, cellulose, potato flour, etc. The impurities in a nucleic acid-containing sample can be, e.g., degradation products of Hbs and or bile acids or their salts. The ***separated*** nucleic acids can be treated with enzymes for amplification and/or restriction cleavage reactions. The method may be used to isolate or ***detect*** nucleic acids from ***stool*** samples as a ***diagnostic*** test for ***tumors*** of the digestive tract, and especially of the pancreas or intestine, and for bacterial or viral infections. Reagent ***kits*** are also disclosed for the purification and stabilization of nucleic acids of biol. materials, and the ***kits*** contain ***buffer***, adsorption matrix for binding impurities, mineral carriers (e.g., metal oxides, silica gel, zeolites, etc.), and/or organic carriers (e.g., modified latex, synthetic polymers, or their mixts.), and other necessary solns. and accessories. An example is given of the anal. of DNA of human ***stool*** samples, comparing the capacities of bovine serum albumin, cellulose, potato starch, and potato flour as adsorption matrix, and potato flour was best.

IC ICM C12Q001-68
ICS G01N033-50; G01N001-28; C07H021-00; C07H001-06
CC 9-16 (Biochemical Methods)
Section cross-reference(s): 3, 6, 14
ST biol material nucleic acid purifn adsorbent; ***feces*** DNA analysis adsorbent potato flour; ***tumor diagnosis feces*** nucleic acid ***detection***; infection ***diagnosis feces*** nucleic acid ***detection***; ***diagnosis*** nucleic acid ***detection*** adsorbent; digestive tract ***cancer diagnosis*** DNA ***detection***
IT Adsorbents
Animal tissue

Bacteria (Eubacteria)
Biological materials
Body fluid
Bone marrow
Diagnosis
Feces
Filters
Food analysis
Fossils
Frits
Infection
Intestine, neoplasm
Latex
Membranes, nonbiological
Microorganism
Mutation
Neoplasm
PCR (polymerase chain reaction)
Pancreas, neoplasm
Particles
Plant analysis
Plant tissue
Purification
Soil analysis
Virus
Wastewater treatment
Wastewater treatment sludge
(nucleic acids purification and stabilization and isolation from biol. materials)

IT Gene, animal
RL: ANT (Analyte); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(***tumor*** suppressor; nucleic acids purification and stabilization and isolation from biol. materials)

L120 ANSWER 34 OF 68 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:34062 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:72300
TITLE: Sampling device for ***diagnosis*** of occult blood in ***feces***
INVENTOR(S): Kagaya, Etsuro
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 08285845	A	19961101	JP 1996-49663	19960214
JP 3613876	B2	20050126		
US 5882942	A	19990316	US 1996-593374	19960129
US 6207113	B1	20010327	US 1998-205344	19981204
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1995-49266 A	19950215
			US 1996-593374 A3	19960129

AB The disclosed ***feces***-sampling ***apparatus*** comprises flexible material-composed interior, brush or brush-like device for obtaining ***feces***, room for accommodating fecal suspension or liquid, ***filter***, etc. (diagrams of the design

are presented). The ***apparatus*** is especially helpful in ***detecting*** occult blood in ***feces*** and for ***diagnosis*** of ***colon cancer***.

IC ICM G01N033-50
ICS G01N001-04; G01N033-48
CC 9-1 (Biochemical Methods)
ST ***feces*** sampling ***app*** occult blood ***cancer***
IT Intestine, neoplasm
(***colon***; sampling device for ***diagnosis*** of occult blood in ***feces***)
IT Blood
(occult; sampling device for ***diagnosis*** of occult blood in ***feces***)
IT ***Apparatus***
Feces
(sampling device for ***diagnosis*** of occult blood in ***feces***)

L120 ANSWER 35 OF 68 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:593852 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:216339
TITLE: ***Device*** based on immuno-***filtration*** method for ***detection*** of occult blood
INVENTOR(S): Egi, Shinichi; Obana, Satoshi; Ooishi, Kazuyuki; Kaneko, Juji; Wada, Takuya
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sekisui Chemical Co. Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 19 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE	
JP 08193996	A	19960730	JP 1995-203142		19950809	<--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1995-203142	A	19950809	<--
			JP 1994-247556	A	19941013	<--
			JP 1994-284937		19941118	<--

AB Disclosed is a ***device*** for ***detecting*** occult blood in ***feces*** sample based on ***filtration*** immunoassay. The ***device*** comprises ***feces***-sampling mean, ***buffer*** solution-containing chamber, ***filter*** for ***separating*** solid impurities, and immunofilter containing immobilized anti-Hb ***antibody*** for anal. Diagrams of the ***device*** are presented. The method and ***device*** is especially useful for ***diagnosis*** of ***colon cancer***.

IC ICM G01N033-50
ICS G01N033-48; G01N033-53; G01N033-72
CC 9-1 (Biochemical Methods)
ST ***device*** immunofilter occult blood ***colon cancer*** ; Hb ***antibody*** immunofilter ***device colon cancer***
IT ***Feces***
Laboratory ware
(***device*** based on immuno-***filtration*** method for ***detection*** of occult blood and ***diagnosis*** of ***colon cancer***)
IT Hemoglobins
RL: ANT (Analyte); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(***device*** based on immuno-***filtration*** method for ***detection*** of occult blood and ***diagnosis*** of

colon cancer)

IT ***Antibodies***
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(***device*** based on immuno-***filtration*** method for ***detection*** of occult blood and ***diagnosis*** of ***colon cancer***)

IT ***Filters*** and ***Filtering*** materials
(immuno-; ***device*** based on immuno-***filtration*** method for ***detection*** of occult blood and ***diagnosis*** of ***colon cancer***)

IT Blood
(occult; ***device*** based on immuno-***filtration*** method for ***detection*** of occult blood and ***diagnosis*** of ***colon cancer***)

IT Analysis
(***apparatus***, ***device*** based on immuno-***filtration*** method for ***detection*** of occult blood and ***diagnosis*** of ***colon cancer***)

IT Intestine, neoplasm
(***colon***, ***device*** based on immuno-***filtration*** method for ***detection*** of occult blood and ***diagnosis*** of ***colon cancer***)

L120 ANSWER 36 OF 68 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:590382 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:216336
TITLE: ***Apparatus*** for ***detecting*** occult blood in ***feces***
INVENTOR(S): Ooishi, Kazuyuki; Egi, Shinichi; Kaneko, Juji; Obana, Satoshi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sekisui Chemical Co. Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 18 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 08193994	A	19960730	JP 1995-6430	19950119 <--
JP 3654674	B2	20050602		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1995-6430	19950119 <--

AB Disclosed is a simplified immuno-chromatog. ***device*** for ***detecting*** occult blood in ***feces*** and for ***diagnosis*** of ***colorectal cancer***. The ***device*** comprises ***filter***, chromatog. developing layer containing immobilized anti-human Hb. ***antibody*** or monoclonal ***antibody***, ***feces*** sampling mean, ***buffer*** solution container, etc. Diagrams of the ***device*** are presented.

IC ICM G01N033-50
ICS G01N033-48; G01N033-53

CC 9-1 (Biochemical Methods)
Section cross-reference(s): 14, 15

ST occult blood ***feces colorectal cancer diagnosis***; ***app*** immobilized human Hb monoclonal ***antibody***

IT ***Feces***
Filters and ***Filtering*** materials
(***apparatus*** comprises ***filter*** and developing layer containing immobilized anti-human Hb. ***antibody*** for ***detecting*** occult blood in ***feces***)

IT *Antibodies*
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(*apparatus* comprises *filter* and developing layer containing immobilized anti-human Hb. *antibody* for *detecting* occult blood in *feces*)

IT Hemoglobins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(*apparatus* comprises *filter* and developing layer containing immobilized anti-human Hb. *antibody* for *detecting* occult blood in *feces*)

IT Chromatographs
(immuno-; *apparatus* comprises *filter* and developing layer containing immobilized anti-human Hb. *antibody* for *detecting* occult blood in *feces*)

IT Laboratory ware
(test element; *apparatus* comprises *filter* and developing layer containing immobilized anti-human Hb. *antibody* for *detecting* occult blood in *feces*)

IT Intestine, neoplasm
(large, *apparatus* comprises *filter* and developing layer containing immobilized anti-human Hb. *antibody* for *detecting* occult blood in *feces*)

IT *Antibodies*
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(monoclonal, *apparatus* comprises *filter* and developing layer containing immobilized anti-human Hb. *antibody* for *detecting* occult blood in *feces*)

L120 ANSWER 37 OF 68 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:537573 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:162729
TITLE: Immunoassay-based *apparatus* for occult blood detection in *feces*
INVENTOR(S): Egi, Shinichi; Obana, Satoshi; Ooishi, Kazuyuki; Kaneko, Juji; Wada, Takuya
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sekisui Chemical Co. Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 11 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 08160040	A	19960621	JP 1995-200857	19950807
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1994-241514 A1	19941005

AB An immunoassay-based *apparatus* for occult blood detection in *feces* involves: a sampling *device*, a container for *buffers* (for sample preparation), a *filter* for removal of solid substances from samples, an immunochromatog. developing layer, and a test-judging *device*. The method was simple and accurate. Diagrammatic views of the *apparatus* are presented.

IC ICM G01N033-50
ICS G01N033-48; G01N033-53; G01N033-72

CC 9-1 (Biochemical Methods)

ST immunoassay *app* occult blood detection *feces*
IT *Buffer substances and systems*
(containers for; in immunoassay-based *apparatus* for occult blood detection in *feces*)
IT Containers
(for *buffers*; in immunoassay-based *apparatus* for occult blood detection in *feces*)
IT *Apparatus*
Feces
(immunoassay-based *apparatus* for occult blood detection in *feces*)
IT Hemoglobins
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(immunoassay-based *apparatus* for occult blood detection in *feces*)
IT *Filters* and Filtering materials
(in immunoassay-based *apparatus* for occult blood detection in *feces*)
IT Blood analysis
(occult; immunoassay-based *apparatus* for occult blood detection in *feces*)
IT Antibodies
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(to Hb; immunoassay-based *apparatus* for occult blood detection in *feces*)
IT Immunoassay
(immunoadsorption chromatog., in immunoassay-based *apparatus* for occult blood detection in *feces*)

L120 ANSWER 38 OF 68 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:259614 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:283694
TITLE: Immuno-chromatographic method-based *apparatus* for *detecting* fecal occult blood
INVENTOR(S): Ooishi, Kazuyuki; Obana, Satoshi; Egi, Shinichi; Kaneko, Juji
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sekisui Chemical Co. Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 11 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 08050131	A	19960220	JP 1994-185760	19940808 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1994-185760	19940808 <--

AB The *apparatus* (diagrams shown) comprises sampling *device* for obtaining *feces*, *buffer* solution for extracting fecal analyte, *filter* to *sep.* solid debris, immobilized anti-Hb *antibody*-containing developing layer, and observing window for reading result. The *apparatus* is useful for *diagnosis* of digestive tract disease, especially *colon cancer*.
IC ICM G01N033-53
ICS G01N033-50; G01N033-543
CC 9-1 (Biochemical Methods)
ST immunoassay chromatog analysis *app* occult blood; *feces* monoclonal *antibody* Hb analysis *app*
IT *Feces*
(immobilized monoclonal anti-Hb *antibody*-containing

immunoassay-based ***apparatus*** for ***detecting*** fecal occult blood and for ***diagnosing*** digestive tract diseases)

IT Hemoglobins
RL: ANT (Analyte); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study)
(immobilized monoclonal anti-Hb ***antibody***-containing immunoassay-based ***apparatus*** for ***detecting*** fecal occult blood and for ***diagnosing*** digestive tract diseases)

IT ***Antibodies***
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); DEV (Device component use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(immobilized monoclonal anti-Hb ***antibody***-containing immunoassay-based ***apparatus*** for ***detecting*** fecal occult blood and for ***diagnosing*** digestive tract diseases)

IT Blood
(occult; immobilized monoclonal anti-Hb ***antibody***-containing immunoassay-based ***apparatus*** for ***detecting*** fecal occult blood and for ***diagnosing*** digestive tract diseases)

IT Immunoassay
(***apparatus***, immobilized monoclonal anti-Hb ***antibody*** -containing immunoassay-based ***apparatus*** for ***detecting*** fecal occult blood and for ***diagnosing*** digestive tract diseases)

IT Intestine, neoplasm
(***colon***, immobilized monoclonal anti-Hb ***antibody*** -containing immunoassay-based ***apparatus*** for ***detecting*** fecal occult blood and for ***diagnosing*** digestive tract diseases)

IT Digestive tract
(disease, immobilized monoclonal anti-Hb ***antibody***-containing immunoassay-based ***apparatus*** for ***detecting*** fecal occult blood and for ***diagnosing*** digestive tract diseases)

IT ***Antibodies***
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); DEV (Device component use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(monoclonal, immobilized monoclonal anti-Hb ***antibody***-containing immunoassay-based ***apparatus*** for ***detecting*** fecal occult blood and for ***diagnosing*** digestive tract diseases)

L120 ANSWER 39 OF 68 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:395287 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:155733
TITLE: Simple test for detecting carcinoembryonic antigen in ***stool***
INVENTOR(S): Bahar, Kamal
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Saidi, Farrokh, USA
SOURCE: U.S., 4 pp. Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 830,669, abandoned.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE	
US 5380647	A	19950110	US 1993-53024		19930426	<--
CA 2101943	A1	19920806	CA 1992-2101943		19920205	<--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1991-650753	B2	19910205	<--
			US 1991-698393	B2	19910510	<--
			US 1992-830669	B2	19920204	<--

AB A rapid, simple, sensitive, and reliable method for detection of fecal carcinoembryonic antigens in ***stool***, indicative of the presence of the colorectal ***cancer*** is described. The invention is based on the discovery that previous methods of removing coarse and gelatinous materials from a ***stool*** and liquid mixture resulted in removing a significant amount of total CEA and CEA-like substances. By not removing or destroying or altering mols. smaller than 500,000 MW in the process of preparing the ***stool*** sample to be examined, a significant portion of CEA and CEA-like substances will remain in the ***filtered*** liquid for detection. A DIP test for CEA and CEA-like antigens is described. Results of colorectal ***cancer*** screening by determining fecal CEA from patient samples are included.

IC ICM G01N033-574
ICS G01N033-53; G01N001-18

INCL 435007230

CC 9-9 (Biochemical Methods)

ST carcinoembryonic antigen detection ***stool***; ***feces*** carcinoembryonic antigen detection

IT ***Buffer substances and systems***
Feces
Filter paper
Filtration
(simple test for detecting carcinoembryonic antigen in ***stool***)

IT Antigens
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(CEA (carcinoembryonic antigen), simple test for detecting carcinoembryonic antigen in ***stool***)

IT Intestine, neoplasm
(large, simple test for detecting carcinoembryonic antigen in ***stool*** in relation to colorectal ***cancer*** screening)

IT Physiological saline solutions
(phosphate-***buffered***, simple test for detecting carcinoembryonic antigen in ***stool***)

L120 ANSWER 40 OF 68 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:512939 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 119:112939
TITLE: Process and ***device*** for measuring magnesium in biological fluids and method of preparing the ***device***
INVENTOR(S): Steinman, Gary D.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 32 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9308684	A1	19930513	WO 1992-US8557	19921002
W: JP, US RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, SE				
US 5397710	A	19950314	US 1992-949531	19921105
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1991-783131	A2 19911028
			WO 1992-US8557	W 19921002

AB Mg concentration in a biol. fluid, e.g. blood or urine, is rapidly and conveniently measured using a test strip comprising a bibulous material containing a dihydroxy complexometric dye, a metal masking agent, and a stabilizer in an alkaline ***buffer*** dried on the material and covered with a

semipermeable membrane able to remove cells and large proteins. The test strip is contacted with the test fluid and the amount of color change of the dye is measured by visual comparison to a standard color chart or with a reflectance photometer. A strip of Whatman #1 ***filter*** paper was immersed in a reagent solution containing KCl, EGTA, boric acid, NaOH, distilled water, and Calmagite-triethanolammonium salt, air dried, coated with Et cellulose in benzene, and air dried. Borate stabilized the Calmagite dye; the strips were stable for many months.

IC ICM A01N001-02
ICS G01N031-22
CC 9-5 (Biochemical Methods)
IT ***Buffer*** substances and systems
(alkaline, in test strip for magnesium colorimetric or spectrochem. determination
in biol. fluid)
IT ***Feces***
(extract of, magnesium colorimetric or spectrochem. determination in, test strip
for, borate stabilizer in)
IT ***Filter*** paper
(impregnated and coated, for magnesium determination in biol. fluid)

L120 ANSWER 41 OF 68 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:158180 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 120:158180
TITLE: Immunoassay element for fecal hemoglobin ***detection*** at home
INVENTOR(S): Kinoshita, Masahiko; Koike, Tetsuhisa; Tsuche, Takashi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Rohto Pharma, Japan; Taunzu Kk
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 05312806	A	19931126	JP 1992-65686	19920324
JP 3448071	B2	20030916		
JP 2003028861	A	20030129	JP 2002-164922	20020605
JP 3544968	B2	20040721		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1992-65686 A3 19920324

AB The test element (diagram shown) comprises a site containing colored particles (e.g. latex) containing (gold colloid-) labeled 1st antibody, a location at a distance of 0.5-4.0 cm away from the 1st antibody site with immobilized 2nd antibody, a porous matrix (e.g. glass ***filter***), and a chromatog. medium. The test element is used at home for determination of human Hbs (or occult blood) in ***feces*** for digestive tract ***cancer diagnosis***.

IC ICM G01N033-53
ICS G01N033-543
CC 9-10 (Biochemical Methods)
ST Hb ***feces*** immunoassay element home
IT ***Feces***
(Hbs determination in, home immunoassay element for)
IT Hemoglobins
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(determination of, in ***feces***, home immunoassay element for)
IT Antibodies
RL: ANST (Analytical study)

(to Hbs, in home immunoassay element, for ***detecting*** fecal Hbs for ***diagnosing*** digestive tract ***cancer***)

IT Immunoassay
(***apparatus***, test strip, for fecal Hbs determination at home)

IT Digestive tract
(neoplasm, ***diagnosis*** of, home immunoassay element for ***detecting*** fecal Hbs for)

L120 ANSWER 42 OF 68 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:587835 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 117:187835
TITLE: Simple test for detecting carcinoembryonic antigen
INVENTOR(S): Bahar, Kamal
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 10 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE	
WO 9214157	A1	19920820	WO 1992-US988		19920205	<--
W: CA, JP						
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LU, MC, NL, SE						
CA 2101943	A1	19920806	CA 1992-2101943		19920205	<--
EP 571539	A1	19931201	EP 1992-907068		19920205	<--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, SE						
JP 07500411	T	19950112	JP 1992-506762		19920205	<--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1991-650753	A	19910205	<--
			US 1991-698393	A	19910510	<--
			US 1992-830669	A	19920204	<--
			WO 1992-US988	W	19920205	<--

AB A rapid, simple, sensitive and reliable method for detecting fecal carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA) in ***stool***, indicative of colorectal ***cancer***, is described. The invention is based in part on the discovery that previous methods of removing coarse and gelatinous contaminants from a ***stool*** and liquid mixture resulted in removing a significant amount of the CEA. By not removing macromols. .ltorsim.1,000 mol. weight, preferably 5,000 mol. weight, a significant portion of the CEA will remain in the ***filtered*** liquid for detection.

IC ICM G01N033-574
ICS G01N033-543; G01N001-00
CC 9-9 (Biochemical Methods)
ST carcinoembryonic antigen ***stool filtration*** colorectal ***cancer***
IT ***Feces***
(carcinoembryonic antigen detection in, ***filtration*** in, for colorectal ***cancer*** diagnosis)
IT ***Buffer substances and systems***
Filtration
(in carcinoembryonic antigen extraction and detection in ***stool*** for colorectal ***cancer*** diagnosis)
IT Antigens
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(CEA (carcinoembryonic antigen), detection of, in ***stool***, ***filtration*** in, for colorectal ***cancer*** diagnosis)
IT Intestine, neoplasm
(large, diagnosis of, carcinoembryonic antigen detection in

stool for, *filter* pore size in relation to)

L120 ANSWER 43 OF 68 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:147507 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 116:147507
TITLE: Composition and *kit* for testing for occult blood in human and animal excretions, fluids, or tissue matrixes
INVENTOR(S): Patel, Chandravadan; Sangha, Jangbir S.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Helena Laboratories Corp., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 11 pp. Cont. of U.S. Ser. No. 68,745, abandoned.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5081040	A	19920114	US 1989-363457	19890606
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1986-888240	B1 19860721
			US 1987-68745	B1 19870629

AB A diagnostic *kit* for detection of Hb, myoglobin, ferritin, etc. having peroxidase-like activity as an indicator of occult blood consists of a cellulose fiber sheet coated in ≥1 test area with a film containing (a) urea hydroperoxide or α,α'-dimethylbenzoyl peroxide as O donor. (b) 3,3',5,5'-tetramethylbenzidine as chromogen, (c) PVP as color stabilizer, (d) a surface-active agent, (e) a reducing agent, and (f) a *buffer* (pH 4-6). Thus, a solution of ascorbic acid (reducing agent), Triton X-100 (surfactant), urea peroxide, and PVP was coated on a test area of a piece of *filter* paper and dried, followed by application of a 2nd coat comprising α,α'-dimethylbenzoyl peroxide, 6-methoxyquinoline (reducing agent), 3,3',5,5'-tetramethylbenzidine, and PVP in Me2CO-Me2CHOH. The test paper was stored in a hermetically sealed envelope. Occult blood due to pulmonary embolisms may be detected in the breath or saliva of race horses with this test paper by development of a blue color.
IC ICM G01N021-78
ICS G01N033-72
INCL 436066000
CC 9-5 (Biochemical Methods)
IT Body fluid
Feces
Urine analysis
(occult blood detection in, test strip for, peroxidase color reagents in)

L120 ANSWER 44 OF 68 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:567149 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 117:167149
TITLE: *Apparatus* for extracting and purifying nucleic acid
INVENTOR(S): Yamagata, Koichi; Shirasaki, Yoshinari; Ohashi, Tetsuo; Tada, Jun; Fukushima, Shigeru
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shimadzu Corp., Japan
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 8 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 487028	A2	19920527	EP 1991-119723	19911119
EP 487028	A3	19920603		
R: DE, GB				
JP 04187077	A	19920703	JP 1990-320223	19901122

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1990-320223 A 19901122

AB An *apparatus* for extracting and purifying nucleic acid comprises a group of vessels containing solns. for nucleic acid extraction and purification, means for aspirating and discharging the solns., and means for attaching a *filter* unit to a solution aspiration/discharge portion of the means for aspirating and discharging the solution The means for aspirating and discharging solns. is arranged so that it is movable among the vessels. The *apparatus* makes it possible to automatically perform extraction and purification of the nucleic acid component and is very useful in quick, simple, and safe extraction, e.g. for clin. anal. S. aureus DNA was extracted and purified from fecal samples using such an *apparatus* A schematic diagram of the *apparatus* is shown.

IC ICM G01N001-28
ICS B01L003-00; B01D063-08; B01D061-18; B01D029-01

CC 9-1 (Biochemical Methods)
Section cross-reference(s): 3

ST *app* extn purifn nucleic acid; DNA extn purifn *feces* *app*

IT *Feces*
(DNA of S. aureus extraction and purification from, automated *apparatus* for)

IT Staphylococcus aureus
(DNA of, extraction and purification of, from *feces*, automated *apparatus* for)

IT Nucleic acids
RL: ANST (Analytical study)
(extraction and purification of, automated *apparatus* for)

IT Deoxyribonucleic acids
RL: ANST (Analytical study)
(extraction and purification of, of S. aureus, from *feces*, automated *apparatus* for)

IT *Buffer* substances and systems
Detergents
Filters and Filtering materials
Enzymes
RL: ANST (Analytical study)
(in automated *apparatus* for extracting and purifying nucleic acid)

IT Polyamides, uses
RL: USES (Uses)
(mesh *filter* of, in *apparatus* for extracting and purifying S. aureus DNA from *feces*)

IT Bacteria
(nucleic acid of, extraction and purification of, automated *apparatus* for)

IT *Apparatus*
(automated, for extracting and purifying nucleic acid)

IT 64-17-5, Ethanol, analysis 9005-64-5, Tween 20 9013-24-5, N-Acetylmuramidase 9036-19-5, Nonidet P-40 39450-01-6 123175-82-6, Achromopeptidase
RL: ANST (Analytical study)
(in *apparatus* for extracting and purifying S. aureus DNA from *feces*)

L120 ANSWER 45 OF 68 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:510018 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 115:110018
TITLE: Monoclonal antibodies for ***detection*** of digestive epithelium antigen in human ***feces***
INVENTOR(S): Sugano, Yasuyoshi; Ookura, Hisanao
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 03099267	A	19910424	JP 1989-236607	19890912
JP 2783429	B2	19980806		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1989-236607	19890912

AB Human digestive tract epithelium antigen, especially carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA), can be ***detected*** in human ***feces*** by: (1) removing solid matter from ***feces*** suspension by ***filtering*** the suspension through a ***filter*** with pore diameter ≥5 μm or centrifuging the ***feces*** suspension at 3000 rpm at 15 min; (2) ***filtering*** the aqueous contents through another ***filter***, or reacting th liquid contents with a hydrophobic gel; and (3) assaying the antigen retained in the ***filter*** or on the gel by immunoassay (e.g. sandwich RIA) using monoclonal antibodies (MAbs) specific to the digestive system epithelium antigen. The MAbs used in the assay can be the antibodies NCC-CO-411 or NCC-CO-432 (described in a previous patent); the contents retained on ***filter*** or gel can be eluted by solution containing surfactant (e.g. Triton X-114), before it is subjected to immunoassay. Thus, ***feces*** from healthy human and patients with large intestine ***cancer*** were assayed by sandwich RIA using MAbs to CEA; CEA were found in 50% samples from patients with large intestine ***cancer*** but not in samples from healthy human.

IC ICM G01N033-574
ICS G01N033-577
CC 9-10 (Biochemical Methods)
ST digestive tract epithelium antigen ***detection feces***;
carcinoembryonic antigen ***detection*** human ***feces***;
monoclonal antibody intestine ***cancer diagnosis***
IT ***Feces***
(human digestive tract antigen determination in, by retaining antigen-containing
content on support and immunoassay)
IT Antigens
RL: PROC (Process)
(of human digestive tract epithelium in human ***feces***, determination of, by removing solid matter and retaining antigen-containing content on support and assaying with monoclonal antibody)
IT ***Filters*** and Filtration ***apparatus***
(with small pore, for retaining digestive tract epithelium antigen from human ***feces*** suspension for immunoassay)
IT Antigens
RL: PROC (Process)
(CEA (carcinoembryonic antigen), in human ***feces***, determination of, by removing solid matter and retain antigen-containing content on support and assaying with monoclonal antibody)
IT Digestive tract
(epithelium, antigen, in human ***feces***, determination of, by removing solid matter and retaining antigen-containing content on support and assaying with monoclonal antibody)

IT Gels
(hydrophobic, for retaining digestive tract epithelium antigen from human ***feces*** suspension for immunoassay)
IT 76364-22-2D, Toyopearl, Bu derivs.
RL: ANST (Analytical study)
(for retaining digestive tract epithelium antigen from human ***feces*** suspension for immunoassay)

L120 ANSWER 46 OF 68 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:100628 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 116:100628
TITLE: Clarification of biological samples by ***filtration*** for identification of microorganisms by polymerase chain reaction
INVENTOR(S): Yamagata, Koichi; Shirasaki, Yoshinari; Ohashi, Tetsuo; Tada, Jun; Fukushima, Shigeru; Kita, Junichi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shimadzu Corp., Japan
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 16 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
EP 461477	A1	19911218	EP 1991-108811		19910529
R: CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI					
JP 04036197	A	19920206	JP 1990-144195		19900531
JP 04036198	A	19920206	JP 1990-144196		19900531
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1990-144195	A	19900531
			JP 1990-144196	A	19900531

AB Biol. samples are clarified by ***filtration*** without loss of bacteria and the bacteria in the ***filtrate*** are lysed to release nucleic acids for polymerase chain reaction (PCR) amplification. Samples with high solids content, e.g. food, ***feces***, are first suspended in ***buffer*** to liberate bacteria. A sample of Escherichia coli in urine at 105/mL was filtered, lysed using sodium dodecyl sulfate 0.13, sodium lauryl sarcosinate 0.13%, and proteinase K 1 mg/mL. The lysate was clarified by ***filtration*** through a Millex-PF ***filter*** and SDS removed by KCl precipitation The resulting nucleic acids could be amplified by PCR.
IC ICM C12Q001-68
CC 3-1 (Biochemical Genetics)
Section cross-reference(s): 9
IT Glass fibers, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(***filtration apparatus*** using, for recovery of bacteria from biol. samples for polymerase chain reaction)
IT Food analysis
(for diagnosis of food poisoning, recovery of microorganisms by ***filtration*** and polymerase chain reaction in)
IT Urine analysis
(for diagnosis of urinary tract infection, recovery of microorganisms by ***filtration*** and polymerase chain reaction in)
IT ***Filters*** and Filtering materials
(for recovery of bacteria from biol. samples for polymerase chain reaction)
IT Polymerase chain reaction
(microorganism recovery from biol. samples for, ***filtration*** and lysis in)
IT Urinary tract

(disease, infection, microorganisms causing, determination of., recovery of microorganisms by ***filtration*** and polymerase chain reaction in)

IT Poisoning
(food, microorganisms causing, determination of., recovery of microorganisms by ***filtration*** and polymerase chain reaction in)

L120 ANSWER 47 OF 68 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:78166 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 114:78166
TITLE: ***Apparatus*** for bacteria lysis and lysate collection
INVENTOR(S): Shirasaki, Yoshinari; Fukushima, Shigeru
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shimadzu Corp., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 02255074	A	19901015	JP 1989-79472	19890329

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1989-79472 19890329

AB An ***apparatus*** for bacteria lysis and lysate collection comprises a tube containing 2 ***filters*** located at different positions. The 1st ***filter*** is for separating the insol. solid substance from the bacterial suspension, and the 2nd ***filter*** is for separating the bacteria from the suspension. Both ***filters*** are held by support plates with holes to allow the suspension to pass. The whole ***apparatus*** is also wrapped with a thermoshrinkable outer tube so that the outer tube can tightly wrap the inside tube when the ***apparatus*** is heated. The suspension can be filtered in the ***apparatus*** under a centrifugal force. The lysate solution obtained by lysis and ***filtration*** can be tested by DNA amplification to confirm the bacteria components contained in the collection. Thus, a ***filtration apparatus*** was made out of a teflon tube, which was wrapped with a thermoshrinkable outer tube, and contained a ***filter*** with large holes, a ***filter*** with small holes, and 3 layers of ***filter*** paper. An excrement suspension containing Bacillus cereus .apprx.104 - 107/g was added to the end chamber in front of the 1st ***filter*** and filtered by centrifugation. Then TES ***buffer*** was added for washing by another centrifugation. Lysis enzyme was added to the end chamber behind the 2nd ***filter***. After centrifugation, the lysate was mixed with 0.2M NaOH and transfered to a new collecting ***apparatus*** for another ***filtration*** by centrifugation. DNA amplification and electrophoresis showed that the lysate contained 106 B. cereus/g. A flow chart for the procedure is given as well as an expanded view of the ***apparatus***

IC ICM C12M001-12
ICS C12M001-00; C12Q001-68
CC 9-1 (Biochemical Methods)
ST bacteria lysis ***filtration*** collection ***app***
IT ***Filters*** and ***Filtration apparatus***
(for bacteria lysis and lysate collection by centrifugation)
IT Centrifugation
(in bacteria lysis and lysate collection in ***filtration apparatus***)
IT Enzymes
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(in ***filtration apparatus*** for bacteria lysis and lysate collection by centrifugation)

IT Bacillus cereus
Bacteria
(lysis of, in ***filtration apparatus*** for lysate collection)

IT ***Feces***
(Bacillus cereus in, lysis of and lysate collection from, ***filtration apparatus*** for)

IT 1310-73-2, Sodium hydroxide (Na(OH)), biological studies 9013-24-5, Endo-N-acetylmuramidase
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(in ***filtration apparatus*** for bacteria lysis and lysate collection by centrifugation)

L120 ANSWER 48 OF 68 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:32936 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 112:32936
TITLE: Method and ***apparatus*** for fixation of biopolymers to a solid support by centrifugation
INVENTOR(S): Freier, Susan M.; Long, George R.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Molecular Biosystems, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 28 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 8904874	A1	19890601	WO 1988-US3838	19881028
W: JP				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LU, NL, SE				
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1987-116403 A	19871103

AB The invention provides an ***apparatus*** and method for affixing charged biopolymers to porous supports. The invention permits standardization between sep. samples and relieves the inefficiency and contamination attendant to conventional vacuum methods. The ***apparatus*** includes a sample tube having a plurality of sample chambers with tubular exit ports, for receiving multiple samples, and a transverse porous support at the base of exit ports. The support is held in tight contact with the sample by a removable head with exit ports which effects a liquid, tight seal surrounding each exit port so as to reduce cross mixing of sample. The sample tube may be inserted into an elutant reservoir such as a centrifuge tube and centrifuged so as to effect flow of the sample through the support resulting in the fixation of the biopolymer onto the support. Calf intestinal alkaline phosphatase and glucose oxidase were sep. dissolved in Tris-HCl ***buffer*** and each solution was put into a chamber of the ***device*** and centrifuged at 750 + g for 10 min to affix the enzymes to Zetabind nylon membranes. Alkaline phosphatase membranes were developed by incubation in a solution containing Tris-HCl, MgCl2, ZnCl2, 5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indolyl phosphate, and NBT dye. Glucose oxidase membranes were developed by incubation in a solution containing imidazole HCl, NaCl, horseradish peroxidase, glucose, and o-dianisidine. The ***filters*** were washed with EDTA solution to quench. Solns. as dilute as 50 pmol/mL gave detectable pos. (blue and salmon-pink, resp.); controls containing no protein were colorless.

IC ICM C12Q001-68
CC 9-1 (Biochemical Methods)
Section cross-reference(s): 7

IT Ribonucleic acids, viral
RL: ANST (Analytical study)

(of rotavirus, detection of, in ***feces***, centrifugation in RNA immobilization on nylon membranes in)

IT ***Feces***
(rotavirus RNA detection in, centrifugation in RNA immobilization on nylon membranes in)

IT Virus, animal
(rota-, RNA of, detection of, in ***feces***, centrifugation in RNA immobilization on nylon membranes in)

L120 ANSWER 49 OF 68 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:550775 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 107:150775
TITLE: Free-flowing granular indicator material and test reagent and method for peroxidase-like activity of hemoglobin in occult blood
INVENTOR(S): Schobel, Alexander M.; Mohrle, Raymond L.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Warner-Lambert Co., USA
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 8 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 227602	A2	19870701	EP 1986-810592	19861216 <--
EP 227602	A3	19880406		
EP 227602	B1	19910529		
R: DE, FR, GB, NL, SE				
US 4719181	A	19880112	US 1985-811579	19851220 <--
JP 63184059	A	19880729	JP 1986-301912	19861219 <--
CA 1260371	A1	19890926	CA 1986-525889	19861219 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1985-811579 A 19851220 <--

AB A free-flowing granular indicator for ***detection*** of peroxidase-like activity (e.g. of Hb in a test for occult blood in ***feces*** for ***diagnosis*** of ***colorectal cancer***) comprises sorbitol or mannitol granules coated with gum guaiac. This indicator is used together with a reagent solution containing an organic solvent, an oxidizing agent, a ***buffer***, and water. Stearyldimethylbenzylammonium chloride (antistatic agent) 3.75 and powdered gum guaiac 50.0 were dissolves in absolute EtOH 150.0 g. This solution (250 mL) was spray coated on 441.25 g crystalline sorbitol in a fluidized bed ***apparatus*** The dried product 490.0 was mixed with submicron-sized talc (glidant) 10.0 g and dried at 65°. These granules (500 mg) were dissolved in 15 mL of reagent solution containing 30% H2O2 solution 5, citric acid 0.11, Na citrate 0.25, MeOH/EtOH (5:100) 60, and water 34.7%. A drop of diluted blood on ***filter*** paper gave a blue color on addition of a drop of this solution

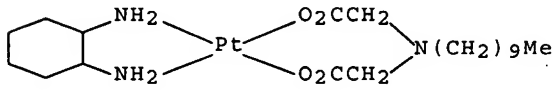
IC ICM G01N033-72
ICA C12Q001-28
CC 9-5 (Biochemical Methods)
Section cross-reference(s): 7
ST peroxidase ***detection*** gum guaiac granule; Hb ***detection*** gum guaiac granule; occult blood ***detection*** gum guaiac
IT Blood analysis
(***detection*** of, in ***feces***, gum guaiac-coated granules for)
IT Guaiacum (resin)
(granules coated with, for peroxidase-like activity ***detection***)
IT 9003-99-0, Peroxidase

RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(***detection*** of, gum guaiac-coated granules for)

IT 500-40-3 1399-61-7, β-Guaiaconic acid 10035-27-5, α-Guaiaconic acid 36531-08-5, Guaiacin
RL: ANST (Analytical study)
(granules coated with, for peroxidase-like activity ***detection***)

IT 50-70-4, Sorbitol, biological studies 69-65-8, Mannitol
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(granules, gum guaiac-coated, for peroxidase-like activity ***detection***)

L120 ANSWER 50 OF 68 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:125766 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 106:125766
TITLE: Pharmacokinetics and tissue distribution of liposome-encapsulated cis-bis-N-decyliminodiacetato-1,2-diaminocyclohexaneplatinum(II)
AUTHOR(S): Lautersztain, J.; Perez-Soler, R.; Khokhar, A. R.; Newman, R. A.; Lopez-Berestein, G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: M. D. Anderson Hosp., Univ. Texas, Houston, TX, 77030, USA
SOURCE: Cancer Chemotherapy and Pharmacology (***1986***), 18(2), 93-7
CODEN: CCPHDZ; ISSN: 0344-5704
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
GI



I

AB The pharmacokinetics and tissue distribution of a lipophilic analog of cisplatin, cis-bis-N-decyliminodiacetato-1,2-diaminocyclohexane platinum (II) (I) [107241-37-2] were studied after the i.v. administration of the free drug in ***suspension*** in phosphate-***buffered*** saline and encapsulated in multilamellar liposomes comprising dimyristoylphosphatidylcholine and dimyristolphosphatidylglycerol at a molar ratio of 7:3. The encapsulation efficiency and stability at 14 days of liposome-I were >95%. The blood clearance of both forms of the drug fit a two-compartment model. The peak blood level of elemental Pt for liposome-I was 4-fold higher than for the free drug (24.2 vs. 6.1 μg/mL). Consequently a 4-fold difference in the vols. of distribution was observed (176 mL/kg for liposome-I vs. 608 mL/kg for free I). Liposome encapsulation reduced the drug clearance by 3-fold: therefore, the CXT of liposome-I was 3-fold higher than that of free I (1308 vs. 395 μg Pt/mL per min). Tissue Pt levels were significantly increased by liposome encapsulation in the lung (33 vs. 3.6 μg/g), spleen (38.3 μg/g vs. none detected), and liver (16.2 vs. 11.7 μg/g), and unchanged in the kidneys. Although only free I resulted in detectable levels of Pt in the small bowel (70.5 μg/g), the ***stool*** excretion was similar for both forms of the drug. The organ distribution changes secondary to liposome encapsulation may result in

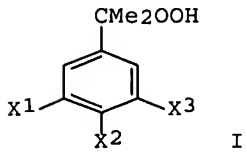
an increased antitumor activity of I in ***tumors*** involving the lung, spleen, and liver, and avoidance of gastrointestinal toxicity.

CC 63-5 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 1

L120 ANSWER 51 OF 68 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:486914 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 101:86914
TITLE: Analytical test composition, ***device*** and method for the determination of peroxidatively active substances
INVENTOR(S): Gantzer, Mary L.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Miles Laboratories, Inc. , USA
SOURCE: U.S., 9 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 4447542	A	19840508	US 1983-481630	19830404
CA 1209887	A1	19860819	CA 1983-442761	19831207
EP 121192	A2	19841010	EP 1984-103212	19840323
EP 121192	A3	19880113		
EP 121192	B1	19900627		
R: DE, FR, GB				
JP 59190663	A	19841029	JP 1984-65289	19840403
JP 03047464	B	19910719		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1983-481630 A 19830404
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 101:86914
GI



I

AB Methods and reagents for the determination of peroxidatively active organic substances (e.g., Hbs) in biol. samples (e.g., ***feces***, urine) are described as well as a ***device*** (e.g., test strip) for the determination The reagent contains a substituted cumene hydroperoxide and also an indicator to provide a detectable response wherein the hydroperoxide has the formula I (any 1 of X is a lower alkyl group with 1-6 C atoms, Cl, Br, I, NO2, or COOH; any 2 of X are the same or different lower alkyl groups with 1-6 C atoms, Cl, Br, I, NO2, or COOH). For example, p-chlorocumene hydroperoxide was synthesized as follows: (1), p-chloro-α- methylstyrene was prepared from triphenylmethylphosphonium bromide and 4-chloroacetophenone in the presence of butyllithium; (2), p-chlorocumene was obtained from p-chloro-α-methylstyrene by hydrogenation in the presence of Pt oxide; and (3), p-chlorocumene hydroperoxide was

synthesized from p-chlorocumene by oxygenation in the presence of stearic acid and benzoyl peroxide. p-Chlorocumene hydroperoxide was obtained in a 2.9% yield. The reagent mixture for the test ***device*** preparation was composed of solution 1 which contains Na citrate, citric acid ***buffer*** , triethanolamine borate, Na lauryl sulfate, EDTA, and H2O, and solution 2 which contains DMF, 6-methoxyquinoline, p-chlorocumene hydroperoxide, 3,3',5,5'-tetramethylbenzidine, and orange G. A sheet of ***filter*** paper was impregnated with a mixture of solns. 1 and 2 and dried at 105°. A small piece of this test paper was used for testing urine containing Hbs, and the color changes were visually distinguishable to determine the Hb concentration semiquant. This test paper was very stable at adverse storage temps.

IC G01N033-52; G01N033-72
INCL 436066000
CC 9-5 (Biochemical Methods)

L120 ANSWER 52 OF 68 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1979:68884 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 90:68884
TITLE: Method and ***apparatus*** for detecting antigens
INVENTOR(S): Root, David Martin; Cole, Francis Xavier
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: Braz. Pedido PI, 74 pp.
CODEN: BPXXDX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Portuguese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
BR 7708334	A	19780815	BR 1977-8334		19771215
US 4200690	A	19800429	US 1978-924562		19780714
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1976-751093	A	19761216

AB Entamoeba histolytica was determined in ***feces*** by an immunol. method in which the E. histolytica antigen was adsorbed to an immobilized antibody and subsequently reacted with an (E. histolytica-specific) antibody-enzyme conjugate. The antigen was directly determined by measurement of the immobilized enzyme activity. Rabbit antibody (E. histolytica, strain HK-9) was adsorbed to a ***filter*** coated with zein to obtain the immobilized antibody. The antibody-enzyme conjugate utilized peroxidase (type II, type VI, HPOD, or HPOFF) from Gentiana brasileira. A general procedure was as follows: the ***filter*** with the immobilized E. histolytica-specific antibody was placed in a tube containing the ***feces*** sample in a ***buffer*** (pH 8.0) solution and allowed to remain overnight at room temperature; another ***filter*** with immobilized antibody from normal serum was used as a control; ***filters*** were washed in ***buffer*** and NaCl for 1 h to remove unabsorbed antigen; ***filters*** were immersed in the antibody-enzyme conjugate for 4 h at room temperature; unbound conjugate was removed from the ***filters*** by washing for 1 h in ***buffer*** and NaCl; ***filters*** were placed in a solution containing 3-amino-9-ethylcarbazole, DMSO, NaOAc, and H2O2; conjugate binding was determined as a red color in the test sample due to oxidation of the carbazole in the presence of H2O2, whereas no color was produced in the control sample.

IC C12K001-04
CC 9-6 (Biochemical Methods)
Section cross-reference(s): 14
ST Entamoeba detn ***feces***; enzyme immunoassay Entamoeba; dysentery diagnosis
IT Entamoeba histolytica
(determination of, in ***feces*** by enzyme immunoassay)
IT ***Feces***

(Entamoeba histolytica determination in, by enzyme immunoassay)
IT 132-32-1 7722-84-1, uses and miscellaneous 9003-99-0
RL: ANST (Analytical study)
(in Entamoeba histolytica determination in ***feces*** by enzyme immunoassay)

L120 ANSWER 53 OF 68 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1944:31668 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 38:31668
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 38:4681d-i,4682a-h
TITLE: Toxicity of Be
AUTHOR(S): Hyslop, Frances; Palmes, Edward D.; Alford, Wm. C.; Monaco, A. Ralph; Fairhall, Lawrence T.
SOURCE: Natl. Inst. Health Bull. (1943), 181, 49 pp.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB Uses and metallurgy of Be, earlier expts. on exposure to Be dust and fumes, allusions to Be rickets, berylliosis and therapeutic uses of Be, and analytical procedures are reviewed. A colorimetric and 2 fluorescence methods of determination are recommended. A new Be reagent, 1,4-dihydroxyanthraquinone-2-sulfonic acid ***buffered*** at pH 7.0 with NH4OAc, gives a red color proportional to the Be content. This color develops rapidly to a maximum in 5 min. and does not fade for several hrs. The most satisfactory range for visual colorimetry is 1 to 10 γ of Be. For fluorescence methods, 1-aminohydroxyanthraquinone produces red fluorescence in slightly alkaline solution that is proportional to Be content in a range of 0.05 to 10 γ when test solns. are compared visually in ultraviolet light, and 1,4-dihydroxyanthraquinone produces red to yellow fluorescence with Be. A simple fluorescimeter employs a small quartz Hg-arc lamp of the A-H3 type in conjunction with a Corning glass ***filter*** Number 585, 8 mm. thick. Fluorescence due to the dye itself occurs with either one in acid or neutral solution, but in alkaline solution this disappears, and Be produces strong fluorescence. Tabulation of values for Be in fresh lung tissue of animals exposed to BeCO3 dust by inhalation gives concordant results for all three methods. Similarly comparisons by the two fluorescence methods are made by adding known amts. of Be to Be-free solns. of ashed liver. Blank detns. are made with normal tissues; to avoid interference by organic tissue constituents, the animal tissues are dried, ashed in a muffle, dissolved in N HCl and, for soft tissues, so made up that 2 ml. of solution equals 1 g. of tissue. Beryllium was detected by arc spectra of bone-ash solns., with the Be doublet at 3321.35-3321.08 A. and the persistent line of 2348.61 A. to identify Be. Chemical tests for Be are pos. in all cases showing the element by spectrographic test. For the colorimetric determination of Be, dilute a weakly acid solution of Be dust, or ashed urine or ***feces*** to volume, remove phosphates by Zr nitrate and remove excess Zr by H2SeO3. Adjust the pH to 3.5, to 1 ml. of solution add 5 ml. of 5% NH4OAc solution and 0.2 ml. of 0.5% aqueous solution of 1,4-dihydroxyanthraquinone-2-sulfonic acid. Prepare a set of standards ranging from 0 to 10 γ Be. Let stand 5 min., and compare in a visual colorimeter. For fluorescence analysis, pipet 0.5 or 1.0 ml. of tissue ash solution into a Pyrex test tube, add an equal volume of 10% Na citrate solution and make to 4 ml. with distilled water. Add 0.2 ml. of a 0.03% solution of either dye in 95% alc., and then 2 N NaOH with shaking until the solution changes from red to violet. Two addnl. drops give a NaOH concentration of about 0.05 N. Compare in filtered ultraviolet light with similarly prepared standards. Determination is more difficult in bones, and final results are corrected by comparison with controls of known quantities of the element. To the HCl solution of the ashed bone add excess NaOH to precipitate phosphates of Ca and Mg, and in sufficient excess to retain Be in solution Boil, ***filter***, acidify the ***filtrate*** with HCl, neutralize, make

slightly alkaline with NH4OH and let stand overnight. Free the precipitated Be(OH)2 from SiO2 with HF, dissolve in HCl and test for Be by the fluorescence method. For determination in blood ash at 600° and treat a HCl solution corresponding to 5 g. blood with NH4OH, sep. the gelatinous precipitate, dissolve in 2 N HCl, treat with freshly prepared 5% cupferron solution, extract the Fe-cupferron complex with CHCl3 and analyze the residue by the fluorescence method. The colorimetric method is best for dust samples taken from the exposure chamber and for urine and ***feces***. The fluorescence methods are best for analysis of soft tissues, blood and bone. Compds. tested by animal experiment are BeO, BeCO3, Be3(PO4)2, BeCl2, BeSO4, Be(NO3)2, 2BeO.5BeF2, BeF2, Be alum and beryl; administration was by mouth, by intraperitoneal injections and by dust and fume inhalation, in guinea pigs, white mice and rats, rabbits and dogs. Body wts. are recorded weekly, together with hemoglobin detns., erythrocyte counts and blood-smear studies. Gross and microscopic pathol. changes in organs are recorded, and lungs, liver, kidneys and skeleton analyzed for Be. Details are given of ***apparatus*** for exposure of animals to electrolysis fumes. Exptl. results indicate that Be is of itself nontoxic. Distribution of Be in organs and tissues of exptl.. animals shows little tendency to storage of the element after exposure to large quantities. Greatest storage is found in the bones, next the liver and then the kidneys. No significant changes are obtained for hemoglobin values, and no evidence of polycythemia following exposure. Certain Be salts that hydrolyze easily, such as the sulfate and the fluoride, have an irritant skin effect that neutral salts of Be do not have. Recovery expts. indicate slight absorption of Be from the alimentary tract and that it is mainly excreted in the ***feces***. Absorption of BeCO3 from the lungs is very slight. None of the compds. investigated is appreciably dissolved by blood serum. Greatest dilution at which protein precipitation occurs is 1 part of Be(NO3)2 to 50 of water. Of Be, Mg and Zn administered intraperitoneally Be is least, and Zn most, toxic. No specific relation between Be and rickets can be demonstrated histologically or in exposed animals, and no consistent pathol. change can be attributed to the element. Hence, it is concluded that toxicity from Be salts is due to the acid radical, such as the fluoride or the oxyfluoride, or to conditions due to hydrolysis of the chloride or sulfate. No safe, permissible working standards should be based upon Be itself. Safe operating conditions in the preparation of the metal or its alloys must be based upon other than an implied toxicity of Be. 136 references.

CC 11H (Biological Chemistry: Pharmacology)

IT Animal tissue
Feces
(beryllium determination in)

IT 7440-41-7, Beryllium
(analysis, determination in blood, ***feces***, tissues and urine)

L120 ANSWER 54 OF 68 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 6

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004500572 MEDLINE Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 15468967
TITLE: Onset of ischemic colitis following use of electrical muscle stimulation (EMS) exercise ***equipment***.
AUTHOR: Tsujimoto Tatsuhiro; Takano Masato; Ishikawa Masatoshi; Tsuruzono Takuya; ***Matsumura Yoshinobu***; Kitano Hiroyuki; Yoneda Satoshi; Yoshiji Hitoshi; Yamao Junichi; Fukui Hiroshi
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Gastroenterology, Ishinkai Yao General Hospital, 1-41 Numa, Yao, Osaka 581-0036.
SOURCE: Internal medicine (Tokyo, Japan), (2004 Aug) Vol. 43, No. 8, pp. 693-5.

Journal code: 9204241. ISSN: 0918-2918.
PUB. COUNTRY: Japan
DOCUMENT TYPE: (CASE REPORTS)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200411
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 8 Oct 2004
Last Updated on STN: 10 Nov 2004
Entered Medline: 9 Nov 2004

AB Our patient was a 71-year-old man who presented with lower abdominal pain, and bloody and white mucosal ***stools***. He purchased by mail-order an electrical muscle stimulation (EMS) ***device***, which he strapped onto his lower abdomen, and for 2 consecutive days he underwent muscle stimulation comprising 600 contractions at 2.40 mA and 1.20 V over a 10 minute period. He experienced the onset of lower abdominal pain immediately following muscle stimulation on the second day, and then passed ***stools*** containing blood and white mucus. The cause was thought to be electrical and mechanical stimulation of the lower abdomen by the EMS ***equipment***, either inducing colonic or vascular spasm, or dislodging thrombi associated with atrial fibrillation or atherosclerosis. This is the first known report of ischemic colitis associated with the use of EMS exercise ***equipment***. We report this case in the belief that this condition is likely to become more common with increasing use of such ***devices***.

L120 ANSWER 55 OF 68 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:168656 BIOSIS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200600165300
TITLE: A new method for isolating colonocytes from naturally evacuated ***feces*** and its clinical application to colorectal cancer diagnosis.
AUTHOR(S): ***Matsushita, Hisayuki***; ***Matsumura, Yasuhiro*** [Reprint Author]; Moriya, Yoshihiro; Akasu, Takayuki; Fujita, Shin; Yamamoto, Seiichiro; Onouchi, Shigeki; Saito, Norio; Sugito, Masanori; Ito, Masaaki; kozu, Takahiro; Minowa, Takashi; Nomura, Sayuri; ***Tsunoda, Hiroyuki*** ; Kakizoe, Tadao
CORPORATE SOURCE: Natl Canc Ctr, Res Inst E, 6-5-1 Kashiwanoha, Kashiwa, Chiba 2778577, Japan
yhmatsum@east.ncc.go.jp
SOURCE: Gastroenterology, (DEC 2005) Vol. 129, No. 6, pp. 1918-1927.
CODEN: GASTAB. ISSN: 0016-5085.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 9 Mar 2006
Last Updated on STN: 9 Mar 2006

AB Background & Aims: The early detection of colorectal cancer is desired because this cancer can be cured surgically if diagnosed early. The purpose of the present study was to determine the feasibility of a new methodology for isolating colonocytes from naturally evacuated ***feces***, followed by cytology or molecular biology of the colonocytes to detect colorectal cancer originating from any part of the colorectum. Methods: Several simulation studies were conducted to establish the optimal meth ods for retrieving colonocytes from any portion of ***feces***. Colonocytes exfoliated into ***feces***, which had been retrieved from 116 patients with colorectal cancer and 83 healthy volunteers, were analyzed. Part of the exfoliated colonocytes was examined cytologically, whereas the remainder was subjected to DNA analysis. The extracted DNA was examined for mutations of the APC, K-ras, and p53 genes using direct sequence

analysis and was also subjected to microsatellite instability (MSI) analysis. Results: In the DNA analysis, the overall sensitivity and specificity were 71% (82 of 116) of patients with colorectal cancer and 88% (73 of 83) of healthy volunteers. The sensitivity for Dukes A and B was 72% (44 of 61). Furthermore, the sensitivity for cancers on the right side of the colon was 57% (20 of 35). The detection rate for genetic alterations using our methodology was 86% (80 of 93) when the analysis was limited to cases in which genetic alterations were present in the cancer tissue. Conclusions: We have developed a new methodology for isolating colonocytes from ***feces*** . The present study describes a promising procedure for future clinical evaluations and the early detection of colorectal cancers, including right-side colon cancer.

L120 ANSWER 56 OF 68 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:305888 BIOSIS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199800305888
TITLE: Abnormal expression of CD44 variants in the exfoliated cells in the ***feces*** of patients with colorectal cancer.
AUTHOR(S): Yamao, Takekazu; ***Matsumura, Yasuhiro*** [Reprint author]; Shimada, Yasuhiro; Moriya, Yoshihiro; Sugihara, Ken-Ichi; Akasu, Takayuki; Fujita, Shin; Kakizoe, Tadao
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Med., Natl. Cancer Cent. Hosp., 5-1-1 Tsukiji, Chuo-Ku, Tokyo 104, Japan
SOURCE: Gastroenterology, (June, 1998) Vol. 114, No. 6, pp. 1196-1205. print.
CODEN: GASTAB. ISSN: 0016-5085.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 15 Jul 1998
Last Updated on STN: 15 Jul 1998

AB Background and Aims: Recent investigations have shown that CD44 variant exons are frequently overexpressed in human colorectal adenocarcinoma. The aim of this study was to investigate abnormal expression of the CD44 gene in exfoliated cells from patients with colorectal cancer. Methods: Exfoliated cells in ***feces*** from 25 patients with colorectal cancer before and after surgery and from 15 healthy volunteers were analyzed. CD44 standard, variant 6, and variant 10 messenger RNA (mRNA) expressions were examined in the exfoliated cells in ***feces*** by using reverse-transcription polymerase chain reaction followed by Southern hybridization with exon-specific probes. Results: CD44 standard mRNA was detected in all samples before and after surgery and in all healthy volunteers. CD44 variant 6 and variant 10 mRNA were detected in 17 of 25 patients (68%) and 15 of 25 patients (60%), respectively, in individual ***feces*** obtained before surgery. CD44 variant 6 mRNA and variant 10 mRNA were detected in postoperative samples in 3 of 25 patients (12%) and 7 of 25 patients (28%), respectively. Fifteen of 17 patients who were positive for CD44v6 based on preoperative fecal samples became negative after surgery (88.2%). Similarly, 12 of 15 patients who were CD44v10 positive in preoperative fecal samples were negative postoperatively (80%). Conclusions: These results suggest that analysis of CD44 variant expression in the exfoliated cells in ***feces*** can provide a noninvasive diagnostic test for colorectal cancer.

L120 ANSWER 57 OF 68 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2007 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
AN 2007-083149 [08] WPIX Full-text
DNC C2007-031337 [08]
DNN N2007-058105 [08]
TI Analyte detecting ***device*** for use in sample, e.g. ***stool*** , has results window and docking area for receiving and engaging external collection slide and having sample transfer orifice with absorbent transfer material connected with test element
DC A18; A28; A89; B04; D16; J04; S03
IN DAI J; HU H; LIAO F; SUN S; YU W
PA (AIKA-N) AIKANG BIOTECHNOLOGY HANGZHOU CO LTD; (DAIJ-I) DAI J; (HUHH-I) HU H; (LIAO-I) LIAO F; (OAKV-N) OAKVILLE HONG KONG CO LTD; (SUNS-I) SUN S; (YUWW-I) YU W
CYC 111
PI WO 2006116917 A2 20061109 (200708)* EN 37[6]
CN 1760672 A 20060419 (200708) ZH G01N033-50
US 20060246598 A1 20061102 (200708) EN
ADT WO 2006116917 A2 WO 2006-CN806 20060426; CN 1760672 A CN 2005-10070353 20050430; US 20060246598 A1 US 2005-119528 20050430
PRAI US 2005-119528 20050430
CN 2005-10070353 20050430
CN 2004-20090911U 20041012
IPCI G01N0031-22 [I,A]; G01N0033-50 [I,A]; G01N0033-52 [I,A]; G01N0033-53 [I,A]; G01N0033-53 [I,A]; G01N0033-72 [I,A]; G01N0033-72 [I,A]
AB WO 2006116917 A2 UPAB: 20070202
NOVELTY - Analyte detecting ***device*** comprises:
(A) housing containing a test element;
(B) docking area (126) for receiving and engaging an external collection slide, and having a sample transfer orifice with an absorbent transfer material (132) connected with the test element; and
(C) results window for observing a test result.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for:
(1) collection slide for collecting and transferring a sample comprising a first card (114) having an inner surface and a eluent orifice, a second card (112) connected to the first card, and a sample collection area on the first card to which sample is applied for collection;
(2) method of detecting the presence or absence of an analyte in a sample contained in a sample collection slide comprising placing a collection slide containing the sample into the docking area, applying an extraction ***buffer*** to the solvent orifice of the collection slide, allowing the extraction ***buffer*** to pass through the sample area and into the absorbent transfer bead and test element, and observing a test result in the results window; and
(3) ***kit*** for collecting a biological sample comprising the collection slide, and the analyte detecting ***device*** having a sample collector, an envelope for containing a loaded collection ***device***, and instructions for use provided in a package.
The second card has an inner surface, and a solvent orifice. The collection slide has an open and closed position. The solvent and eluent orifices are aligned when the collection slide is in the closed position. A sample collection surface is present between the solvent and eluent orifices when the collection slide is in the closed position.
USE - The ***device*** is used for detecting analyte, e.g. human hemoglobin, in a sample, e.g. ***stool***; and for use in a ***kit*** useful for collecting a biological sample (claimed).
ADVANTAGE - The inventive ***device*** is capable of collecting solid or semi-solid biological samples, and analyzing the presence of the analytes. It reduces the interaction of both the patient and the test operator with the sample while and at the same time accurately detecting the presence of human

hemoglobin in the sample. The collection slide limits the amount of sample that can be applied to the slide while requiring no direct sample manipulation by the technician conducting the test. The amount of sample collected is limited to the sample collection area, since cover pad and sample collection pad are circumscribed by the sealing structures when the slide is in the closed position. When the collection slide is moved to the closed position, the interaction of the sealing structures separates the sample within the sample application area from sample applied outside the sample area. After the sample has been applied to the sample collection area, the collection slide is closed and retained in a locked position, thus limiting the volume of sample retained within the sample area, because excess sample is squeezed out as the two cards are pressed together. The ***device*** provides the specific binding molecule to bind to human hemoglobin, and not to bind to hemoglobin that might be present from the diet, thus avoiding false positive results.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS - The figure is a perspective view of the ***device*** including the sample collection slide and a test ***device*** that engages the collection slide.

Second card (112)
First card (114)
Docking area (126)
Well (130)
Absorbent transfer material (132)

MC CPI: A12-L04B; B01-D02; B04-B04B2; B04-B04D2; B04-C02A; B04-C03C; B04-N02; B05-A01B; B05-C03; B05-C07; B07-A02; B10-A07B; B10-A22; B10-E04B; B11-C06; B11-C07A; B12-K04A; D05-H09; D05-H10; J04-B01
EPI: S03-E09F; S03-E14H

TECH

BIOTECHNOLOGY - Preferred Component: The specific binding molecule on the test line binds to human hemoglobin. It is an antibody.
INSTRUMENTATION AND TESTING - Preferred Component: The sample transfer orifice comprises a well (130) in the housing. The absorbent transfer material is located in the well. The test line has a specific binding molecule for the analyte immobilized on the matrix. The docking area has projection(s) for securing the sample collection slide in position above the absorbent transfer pad.
POLYMERS - Preferred Material: The absorbent transfer material is polyethylene, polyurethane, nylon, polyester, polypropylene, polytetrafluoroethylene, cellulose-based material, or preferably ultra-high molecular weight polyethylene ***filter***. It comprises a surfactant; and/or a reagent of: polyoxyethylene (23) dodecyl ether, polyoxyethylene (9) lauryl alcohol, poly(oxyethylene-cooxypropylene) block copolymer, p-isononylphenoxy-poly(glycidol), sorbitol anhydride monostearate, polydimethylsiloxane methylethoxylate, polyethoxylated (20) oleyl alcohol, polyethoxylated (35) castor oil, polyoxyethelene (20) sorbitan monolaurate, polyoxyethelene (20) sorbitan monolaurate, octylphenol ethoxylate (1.2), octylphenoxypolyethoxy (5) ethanol, octylphenoxypolyethoxy (9-10) ethanol, octylphenoxypolyethoxy (30) ethanol, sodium olefin (14-16C) solfonate, sodium polyoxethylene (1) lauryl sulfate, benzalkonium chloride, ethylenediamine alkoxlate block copolymer, 2,4,7, 9-tetramethyl-5-decyne-4,7-diol ethoxylate (10), 2,4,7,9-tetramethyl-5-good wetter decyne-4,7-diol ethoxylate (30), amine alkylbenzene sulfonate, poly(oxyethylene- co-oxypropylene) block copolymer, telomer B monoether, sodium dioctylsulfo-succinate, poly(vinylmethylether/maleic anhydride) copolymer, sodium N-oleyl-N-methyltaurate, dodecylsulfate, sodium taurocholate, sodium cholate, N-cytyltrimethylammonium bromide, N,N-dimethyldodecylamine N-oxide, 3-(3-(cholamidopropyl)dimethylammonio)-1-proanesulfonate, alcohol ethoxylate, n-octyl sucrose, n-dodecyl sucrose, n-dodecyl maltoside, octyl glucoside, octyl thioglucoside, n-hexyl glucoside, n-dodecyl glucoside, tris(hydroxymethyl) aminomethane ***buffer***, phosphate

buffer, borate ***buffer***, tartrate ***buffer***, phthalate ***buffer***, polyvinylpyrrolidone homopolymer, poly(vinylmethylether/maleic anhydride), polyethylene oxide, polyethylene glycol, polyvinylalcohol, 1-ethenyl-2-pyrrolidinone, bony fish gelatin, crosslinked polyacrylic acid polymer, hydroxypropylcellulose, sodium carboxymethylcellulose, sodium polystyrenesulfonate, sodium carageenin, acrylic latex, hydroxyethylcellulose, bovine serum albumin, egg white albumin, casein, 5-chloro-2-methyl-isothiazol-3-one, or sodium azide.

L120 ANSWER 58 OF 68 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2007 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
AN 2004-800897 [79] WPIX Full-text
DNC C2004-279452 [79]
DNN N2004-631484 [79]
TI ***Feces*** collection container e.g. for ***diagnosis*** of ***colon cancer***, has convex portions formed in ***feces*** sampling portion such that diameter of sampling portion is more than diameter of small diameter portion
DC B04; S03
IN HANEDA N; OGI Y; SAITO S
PA (ARAK-N) ARAKAWA JUSHI CORK KOGYOSHO KK; (SANK-N) SANKO JUNYAKU CO LTD
CYC 1
PI JP 2004317481 A 20041111 (200479)* JA 10[5] G01N033-48
ADT JP 2004317481 A JP 2003-409441 20031208
PRAI JP 2003-90905 20030328
IPCR G01N0001-04 [I,A]; G01N0001-04 [I,C]; G01N0033-48 [I,A]; G01N0033-48 [I,C]; G01N0033-50 [I,A]; G01N0033-50 [I,C]
AB JP 2004317481 A UPAB: 20050707
NOVELTY - A ***feces*** sampling rod (50) has a ***feces*** sampling portion (58) formed in the tip of a small diameter portion (56). A scraper (30) slidably contacts the ***feces*** sampling portion, so as to seal the liquid for suspension of ***feces*** in a liquid accommodation portion. Several convex portions are formed in the sampling portion such that the diameter of the sampling portion is more than the diameter of the small diameter portion.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The scraper is formed with an elastic convex portion (32) in the inner surface. A through hole is formed in the elastic convex portion which is elastically deformed to the inner surface of the scraper. An annular slit is formed in the outer surface of the scraper, corresponding to the elastic convex portion. The ***feces suspension*** is ***filtered*** by a ***filter*** (F) in a ***filter*** holder (26).

USE - For collection ***feces*** used for ***detecting*** occult blood in samples for ***diagnosis*** of disease of digestive system, ***colon cancer***, gastrointestinal bleeding.

ADVANTAGE - Enables easy collection of ***feces*** from hard and water-solubility ***stools***. The raise of the pressure inside the sampling portion is prevented reliably, by forming the slit in the outer surface of the scraper.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS - The figure shows a sectional view of the ***feces*** collection container.

Filter holder (26)
Scraper (30)
Elastic convex portion (32)
Feces sampling rod (50)
Small diameter portion (56)
Feces sampling portion (58)
Filter (F)

MC CPI: B04-B04B2; B11-C08C; B12-K04A1; B12-K04E
EPI: S03-E13A

L120 ANSWER 59 OF 68 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2007 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
AN 2003-569458 [53] WPIX Full-text
DNC C2003-153760 [53]

TI Detecting sphingomyelinase in a biological material by centrifuging a biological sample, mixing the supernatant with sphingomyelin, and then detecting fluorescence

DC B04; D16

IN DE SIMONE C

PA (ACTI-N) ACTIAL FARM LTDA; (DSIM-I) DE SIMONE C; (VSLP-N) VSL PHARM INC

CYC 99

PI	WO 2003056031	A2	20030710 (200353)*	EN	14[0]		<--
	AU 2002367123	A1	20030715 (200421)	EN			<--
	EP 1456405	A2	20040915 (200460)	EN			<--
	KR 2004068209	A	20040730 (200475)	KO		C12Q001-44	<--
	BR 2002015045	A	20041103 (200482)	PT			<--
	NO 2004002992	A	20040920 (200517)	NO			<--
	HU 2004002542	A2	20050329 (200528)	HU			
	JP 2005512601	W	20050512 (200532)	JA	13	C12Q001-44	
	US 20050118152	A1	20050602 (200537)	EN			
	CN 1608138	A	20050420 (200555)	ZH		C12Q001-44	
	MX 2004005919	A1	20041201 (200561)	ES			<--
	NZ 533806	A	20060526 (200640)	EN		C12Q001-44	
	US 20060141551	A1	20060629 (200643)	EN			
	IN 2004000728	P2	20060602 (200648)	EN			
	ZA 2004005762	A	20060628 (200648)	EN	29	C12Q000-00	

ADT WO 2003056031 A2 ***WO 2002-IT811 20021219***; AU 2002367123 A1 ***AU 2002-367123 20021219***; BR 2002015045 A ***BR 2002-15045 20021219***; CN 1608138 A ***CN 2002-825879 20021219***; EP 1456405 A2 ***EP 2002-805875 20021219***; NZ 533806 A ***NZ 2002-533806 20021219***; EP 1456405 A2 ***WO 2002-IT811 20021219***; BR 2002015045 A ***WO 2002-IT81 20021219***; NO 2004002992 A ***WO 2002-IT811 20021219***; HU 2004002542 A2 ***WO 2002-IT811 20021219*** ; JP 2005512601 W ***WO 2002-IT811 20021219***; US 20050118152 A1 ***WO 2002-IT811 20021219***; MX 2004005919 A1 ***WO 2002-IT811 20021219***; NZ 533806 A ***WO 2002-IT811 20021219***; US 20060141551 A1 Div Ex ***WO 2002-IT811 20021219***; JP 2005512601 W ***JP 2003-556548 20021219***; HU 2004002542 A2 ***HU 2004-2542 20021219***; KR 2004068209 A ***KR 2004-708886 20040609***; MX 2004005919 A1 ***MX 2004-5919 20040617***; US 20050118152 A1 ***US 2004-499336 20040617***; US 20060141551 A1 Div Ex ***US 2004-499336 20040617***; NO 2004002992 A ***NO 2004-2992 20040713***; US 20060141551 A1 US 2006-359619 20060223; IN 2004000728 P2 ***WO 2002-IT811 20021219***; IN 2004000728 P2 ***IN 2004-KN728 20040531*** ; ZA 2004005762 A ***ZA 2004-5762 20040720***

FDT AU 2002367123 A1 Based on WO 2003056031 A; EP 1456405 A2 Based on WO 2003056031 A; BR 2002015045 A Based on WO 2003056031 A; HU 2004002542 A2 Based on WO 2003056031 A; JP 2005512601 W Based on WO 2003056031 A; MX 2004005919 A1 Based on WO 2003056031 A; NZ 533806 A Based on WO 2003056031 A

PRAI ***IE 2001-1100 20011221***

IC ICM C12Q; C12Q001-44
ICS G01N021-64; G01N033-573

IPCI C12Q0001-34 [I,A]; C12Q0001-34 [I,C]

IPCR C12Q0001-26 [I,A]; C12Q0001-26 [I,C]; C12Q0001-28 [I,A]; C12Q0001-28 [I,C]; C12Q0001-42 [I,A]; C12Q0001-42 [I,C]; C12Q0001-44 [I,A]; C12Q0001-44 [I,C]; G01N0021-77 [I,C]; G01N0021-78 [I,A]; G01N0033-574 [I,A]; G01N0033-574 [I,C]; H04Q0007-22 [I,A]; H04Q0007-22 [I,C]

AB WO 2003056031 A2 UPAB: 20060120

NOVELTY - Detecting (M1) alkaline sphingomyelinase in a biological material by collecting the sample, ***suspending*** the sample in an homogenization ***buffer***, centrifuging the ***suspended*** sample, adding assay ***buffer*** to the supernatant of the sample, mixing the sample with sphingomyelin and measuring the fluorescence.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Detecting (M1) alkaline sphingomyelinase comprises:

(a) collecting sample of biological material;

(b) ***suspending*** the sample in an homogenization ***buffer*** containing 0.24-0.26 M sucrose, 0.14-0.16 M KCl, 45-55 mM KH2PO4 at pH 7.4;

(c) centrifuging the sample at least once and recovering the supernatant;

(d) measuring the protein content in supernatant;

(e) adding to sample of the supernatant an assay ***buffer*** containing 44-55 mM Tris/HCl, 1.9-2.2 mM ethylene diamine tetraacetic acid (EDTA), 0.14-0.16 M NaCl, pH 8.9-9.1, 28-30 microM sphingomyelin and an assay ***buffer*** containing bile salts taurocholate (TC), taurodeoxycholate (TDC), glycocholate (GC), glycochenodeoxycholate (GCDC) at a concentration of 2.9-3.1 mM;

(f) incubating the assay mixture at about 37 degreesC for about 1 hour;

(g) mixing the above sample with 28-31 microM sphingomyelin, and incubating for about 1 hour at about 37 degreesC;

(h) adding reaction ***buffer*** containing 45-55 mM Tris/HCl pH 7.3-7.5, 9-11 mM beta-glycerophosphate, 745-755 microM ATP, 4-6 mM EDTA, 4-6 mM ethylenebis(oxyethylenenitrilo)tetraacetic acid (EGTA), 95-105 microM Amplex Red reagent, 7-9 U/ml alkaline phosphatase, 0.1-0.3 U/ml choline oxidase and 1.5-2.5 U/ml horseradish peroxidase;

(i) incubating the reaction mixture for at least 1 hour at least 37 degreesC, protected from light; and

(j) measuring the fluorescence using excitation in the range 530-560 and emission detection at about 590 nm.

An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for a ***kit*** for detecting alkaline sphingomyelinase in a patient's ***stools*** or biological fluid comprising test tubes separately containing samples of the following reagents:

(a) sphingomyelin to by hydrolyzed by alkaline sphingomyelinase to give phosphorylcholine;

(b) alkaline phosphatase for catalyzing the hydrolysis of phosphorylcholine to choline;

(c) choline oxidase for oxidizing choline to hydrogenperoxidase;

(d) horseradish peroxidase for assisting reaction of hydrogen peroxide with Ampler Red reagent (10-acetyl-3,7-dihydroxyphenoxazine) to give the fluorescent compound resorufin whose fluorescence is a marker of the alkaline sphingomyelinase; and

(e) lyophilized bacterial sphingomyelinase for use as standard concentrate.

USE - (M1) is useful for detecting alkaline sphingomyelinase in a biological material (e.g., ***stool***) (claimed).

ADVANTAGE - (M1) provides a reliable, inexpensive assay for alkaline sphingomyelinase in biological fluids.

MC CPI: B01-D02; B04-L01; B05-A01A; B05-A01B; B05-B01P; B05-B02A3; B05-C07; B07-A02A; B10-B01B; B11-A02; B11-C08E3; B12-K04E; D05-A02; D05-H09

TECH

BIOTECHNOLOGY - Preferred Method: (M1) preferably involves detecting alkaline sphingomyelinase in a patient's ***stool*** comprising:

(a) collecting a sample of a patient's ***stools*** and drying it up;

(b) weighing about 3-4 g of the dried up sample and ***suspending*** it in 20 ml of a homogenization ***buffer*** containing 0.25 M sucrose, 0.15 M KCl, 50 mM KH2PO4 (pH 7.4);

(c) centrifuging the sample at 4000 rpm at + 4 degreesC for 60 minutes;

(d) recovering the supernatant and centrifuging again for 15 minutes at 4000 rpm at + 4 degreesC;

(e) measuring protein content in supernatant with the Pierce Protein Assay with bovine serum albumin as standard for each sample in the range of protein concentration between 32 mg/ml and 40 mg/ml and pipetting 25 microliters of each sample into well;

(f) adding to each 25 microliters sample 65 microliters of assay

buffer containing 50 mM Tris/HCl, 2 mM EDTA, 0.15 M NaCl pH 9.0 and 10 microliters of 29 micromoles sphingomyelin and in assay ***buffer*** adding bile salts (TC, TDC, GC, GCDC) in the concentration of 3 mM;
(g) incubating at 37 degreesC for 1 hour;
(h) pipetting 100 microliters of each standard lyophilized bacterial sphingomyelinase and 10 microliters of sphingomyelin (29 microM), incubating for 1 hour at 37 degreesC;
(i) adding 100 microliters of reaction ***buffer*** containing 50 mM Tris/HCl pH 7.4, 10 mM beta-glycerophosphate, 750 microM ATP, 5 mM EDTA, 5 mM EGTA, 100 microM Amplex Red, 8 U/ml alkaline phosphatase, 0.2 U/ml choline oxidase and 20 U/ml horseradish peroxidase;
(j) incubating the reactions for 1 hour or longer at 37degreesC, protected from light;
(k) measuring fluorescence an a fluorescence microplate reader using excitation in the range of 530-560 nm and emission detection at 590 nm; and
(l) for each point, correcting for background fluorescence by subtracting the values derived from the no-sphingomyelinase control.

L120 ANSWER 60 OF 68 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2007 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
AN 2003-539707 [51] WPIX Full-text
CR 2002-195047; 2004-478498
DNC C2003-146246 [51]
DNN N2003-427966 [51]
TI Screening for color ***cancer*** in an individual comprises purifying glycoproteins from a (preserved) fecal sample and determining the level of the ***Colon*** and Ovarian ***Tumor*** Antigen (COTA) in the glycoprotein fraction
DC B04; D16; S03
IN FAGOAGA O; KELLN W; MCCRACKEN J D; NEHLSEN-CANNARELLA S; PANT K D
PA (FAGO-I) FAGOAGA O; (KELL-I) KELLN W; (MCCR-I) MCCRACKEN J D; (NEHL-I) NEHLSEN-CANNARELLA S; (PANT-I) PANT K D
CYC 1
PI US 6531319 B1 20030311 (200351)* EN 9[2] G01N033-48 <--
ADT US 6531319 B1 ***US 2000-567748 20000510***
PRAI ***US 2000-567748 20000510***
IPCR G01N0033-574 [I,A]; G01N0033-574 [I,C]
AB US 6531319 B1 UPAB: 20050531
NOVELTY - Screening for ***colon cancer*** by extracting glycoproteins from a (preserved) fecal sample, and then determining the level of the ***Colon*** and Ovarian ***Tumor*** Antigen (COTA) in the glycoprotein fraction, is new.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Screening for ***colon cancer*** in an individual comprises:
(1) obtaining a fecal sample from the individual;
(2) shaking the sample in a preservative solution;
(3) fractionating the sample to obtain a glycoprotein fraction;
(4) precipitating the glycoproteins, and redissolving them in ***buffer***; and
(5) determining the level of the ***Colon*** and Ovarian ***Tumor*** Antigen (COTA) in the purified fecal glycoproteins, to screen for ***colon cancer***.
An elevated level of COTA above a cut off value based on values obtained from normal individuals indicates ***colon cancer*** . COTA is identical to sialylated-Tn antigen (STn) (Kurosaka et al., J. Biol. Chemical 258:11594-11598, 1983).
USE - The method is useful for screening for ***colon cancer*** in an individual (claimed), and is suitable for population-based ***colon cancer*** screening.
ADVANTAGE - ***Colorectal cancer*** is among the most common ***cancers*** in industrialized nations killing 55,000 people annually in the USA alone. Early

diagnosis greatly increases the likelihood of successful treatment, but the fecal occult blood test (FOBT) traditionally used for screening is very unsatisfactory for a variety of reasons, including a tendency to produce false positive results. The new test is based on the finding that the goblet cells of ***colorectal cancers*** produce glycoprotein mucins that are immunologically distinguishable from normal ***colonic*** mucin (Nairn et al., Br. Med. J. 1791-1793, 1962). In a study of 94 patients undergoing ***colonoscopy***, and 6 healthy individuals, the applicants used the new method to predict ***colon cancer*** with a sensitivity of 83% and a specificity of 96%. Sampling is less complicated than for the FOBT, improving patient compliance. The method incorporates a preservation step that does not interfere with glycoprotein immunogenicity, making the method suitable for population-based screening where immediate sample processing may not be practicable.

MC CPI: B04-B04B2; B04-B04C2; B04-G01; B04-N06; B11-C07A; B11-C08D3; B11-C10; B12-K04A1; D05-H09; D05-H10; D05-H11
EPI: S03-E13D; S03-E14H4

TECH

BIOTECHNOLOGY - Preferred Purification Method: The fecal sample is collected in a clean vial containing preservative comprising ethanol (25-45, preferably 40%) and formalin (0.025-0.35, preferably 0.25%). The solution containing the fecal sample is separated by centrifugation, preferably at 1040-1500 x g for 10-15 minutes at room temperature. The glycoproteins are precipitated from the glycoprotein fraction with 3 volumes of 100% ethanol and 0.1 ml of 20% sodium acetate. Precipitation is preferably for 3 hours at room temperature. The glycoproteins are preferably resuspended in phosphate ***buffered*** saline.
Preferred Detection Method: The determination of the level of COTA antigen in the glycoprotein fraction comprises:
(1) reacting an antibody for COTA antigen with the purified fecal glycoproteins to form an antibody-antigen complex;
(2) exposing the complex to a second antibody (detection agent); and
(3) determining the level of the second antibody to determine the presence of the COTA antigen in the sample.
The anti-COTA antibody and extracted glycoproteins are preferably bound to a solid support.

L120 ANSWER 61 OF 68 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2007 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
AN 2002-519614 [55] WPIX Full-text
DNC C2002-147025 [55]
DNN N2002-411284 [55]
TI Determining if blood in a ***stool*** sample came from the upper or lower gastrointestinal site comprises classifying the type of gastrointestinal bleed based on mathematical analysis of sample absorption spectra
DC A89; B04; D16; S03
IN CRAINE B L
PA (CRAI-I) CRAINE B L; (WREW-N) WESTERN RES CO; (WREW-N) WESTERN RES CO INC
CYC 94
PI WO 2002044738 A1 20020606 (200255)* EN 34[6] G01N033-72
US 20020076820 A1 20020620 (200255) EN G01N033-52
AU 2002019936 A 20020611 (200264) EN
US 6844195 B2 20050118 (200506) EN G01N033-72
ADT WO 2002044738 A1 WO 2001-US44770 20011128; US 20020076820 A1 Provisional US 2000-250493P 20001201; US 6844195 B2 Provisional US 2000-250493P 20001201; US 20020076820 A1 US 2001-994143 20011126; US 6844195 B2 US 2001-994143 20011126; AU 2002019936 A AU 2002-19936 20011128
FDT AU 2002019936 A Based on WO 2002044738 A
PRAI US 2000-250493P 20001201
US 2001-994143 20011126
IPCR G01N0001-28 [N,A]; G01N0001-28 [N,C]; G01N0015-06 [I,A]; G01N0015-06

[I,C]; G01N0021-03 [I,A]; G01N0021-03 [I,C]; G01N0021-31 [I,A]; G01N0021-31 [I,C]; G01N0021-35 [I,A]; G01N0033-68 [I,A]; G01N0033-68 [I,C]; G01N0033-72 [I,A]; G01N0033-72 [I,C]

AB WO 2002044738 A1 UPAB: 20060120

NOVELTY - Determining (M1) if blood in a ***stool*** sample came from the upper or lower gastrointestinal (GI) site comprising classifying the type of GI bleed based on a mathematical analysis of the sample absorption spectra, is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for a cassette system for use in determining whether blood in a ***stool*** came from upper or lower GI site, comprising a cassette and a sample cup/ ***filter device***. The cassette has a volume containing absorbent material, and the top surface has a first opening. The sample cup/***filter device*** is provided for placement in the first opening. It has a bottom opening and a sample ***filter*** covering the bottom opening. Fecal extract in the sample/***filter*** cup ***device*** passes through the sample ***filter*** by capillary action aided by the absorbent material to cause hemoglobin and related molecules present in the fecal extract to adhere to the sample ***filter***.

USE - (M1) is useful for determining if blood in a ***stool*** sample came from the upper or lower GI site (claimed).

ADVANTAGE - (M1) is economical, rapid, and reliable compared to previous methods.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS - The figure is a diagram that is useful in explaining modifications of hemoglobin and derivatives during intraluminal bleeding from the upper or lower GI tract.

MC CPI: A99-A; B04-B04B2; B04-B04D2; B04-B04D5; B11-C08A; B12-K04E; D05-H09
EPI: S03-E04D; S03-E09E; S03-E14H; S03-E14H1

TECH

INSTRUMENTATION AND TESTING - Preferred Method: (M1) involves placing the sample into a sample tube containing a liquid ***buffer*** to create a suspension which is separated into a particulate matter portion and a liquid portion to create a fecal extract. An amount of the extract is filtered through a nitrocellulose ***filter*** causing hemoglobin and related molecules to adhere. A sample absorption spectra of the ***filter*** is determined relative to an identical reference nitrocellulose ***filter*** that has not been exposed to the fecal extract using a spectrophotometer. The type of GI bleed based on a mathematical analysis of the sample absorption spectra is classified. Classification includes determining if absorption peaks of the sample absorption spectra are present at approximately540-576 nm and if an absorption peak of a main Soret band of the sample absorption spectra is closer to approximately408-415 nm, and determining that the blood in the ***stool*** sample came from the upper gastrointestinal tract if the absorption peaks are not present and if the main Soret band is closer to 408 nm. The sample ***buffer*** belongs to a group of aqueous hypotonic ***buffers*** that includes TE ***buffer*** comprising 0.01 M tris(hydroxymethyl)aminomethane, 0.001M ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid adjusted to pH 7.4. The ***stool*** particulate matter is separated from the liquid phase by centrifugation and the resulting supernatant fraction becomes the fecal extract. It can also be separated from the liquid portion using a sample cassette, where the ***stool suspension*** is passed through a removable particulate barrier allowing the fecal extract to pass through the sample nitrocellulose ***filter*** and deposit the hemoglobin and related molecules into the sample nitrocellulose ***filter***. The sample nitrocellulose ***filter*** and the reference nitrocellulose are wetted with a 60% glycerol by volume sample ***buffer*** to increase the translucency of the nitrocellulose sample ***filter*** aiding in the acquisition of the sample absorption spectra. The mathematical analysis of the sample absorption spectra is accomplished by use of a trained artificial neural network running on a computing ***device***. The mathematical analysis

of the sample absorption spectra is a Simplex method implemented on a processor and using coefficients obtained from standard spectra for ferrohemoglobin, ferrihemoglobin, urobilinogen and fecal supernatant to maximize the function: z is epsilon1,approximately1420x1 + epsilon2,approximately1420x2 + epsilon3,approximately1420x3 + epsilon4,approximately1420x4, where epsilon is the absorption coefficient for the indicated component (1-4) at the indicated wavelength (lambda) obtained from the standard spectra, and x is number of units of the indicated component (where component 1 is ferrohemes, component 2 is ferrihemes, component 3 is fecal supernatant, and component 4 is urobilinogen) and subject to the following constraining equations: Aapproximately1412/approximatelyi2,approximately1412 = epsilon1,approximately1412x1 + epsilon2,approximately112x2; 0at leastx4-x3; Aapproximately1412 = epsilon1,approximately1412x1 + epsilon2,approximately1412x2 + epsilon3,approximately1412x3 + epsilon4,approximately1412x4; Aapproximately1440 = epsilon1,approximately1440x1 + epsilon2,approximately1440x2 + epsilon3,approximately1440x3 + epsilon4,approximately1440x4; Aapproximately1494 = epsilon1,approximately1494x1 + epsilon2,approximately1494x2 + epsilon3,approximately1494x3 + epsilon4,approximately1494x4; Aapproximately1475 = epsilon1,approximately1475x1 + epsilon2,approximately1475x2 + epsilon3,approximately1475x3 + epsilon4,approximately1475x4: Aapproximately1559 = epsilon1,approximately1559x1 + epsilon2,approximately1559x2 + epsilon3,approximately1559x3 + epsilon4,approximately1559x4; or Aapproximately1578 = epsilon1,approximately1578x1 + epsilon2,approximately1578x2 + epsilon3,approximately1578x3 + epsilon4,approximately1578x4, where A is the absorption value at the indicated wavelength (lambda) of the sample absorption spectra. The mathematical analysis of the sample absorption spectra is according to a Gaussian Jordan elimination algorithm, a singular value decomposition of them, or an artificial neural network algorithm. The classification of the GI bleed is determined by visual inspection of the sample absorption spectra. The method to purify the hemoglobin and hemoglobin products in the ***stool*** sample is of an affinity binding method, a phase separation, a hydrophobic interaction or an antibody selection method. The amount of ferriheme and ferroheme present in the fecal extract is determined by infrared spectroscopy and Fourier transform infra-red spectroscopy (FTIR).

Preferred Component: The top surface of the cassette has a second opening, and includes the reference cup/***filter device*** for placement in the second opening, the reference cup/***filter device*** has a bottom opening covered by a reference ***filter*** . The cassette includes a connection port for connection to a vacuum source for providing a vacuum in the cassette to assist the capillary action.

TEXTILES AND PAPER - Preferred Material: The absorbent material includes absorbent paper.

L120 ANSWER 62 OF 68 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2007 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
AN 2002-691469 [74] WPIX Full-text
DNC C2002-195334 [74]
DNN N2002-545563 [74]
TI Determination of concentration of at least one analyte in a test sample involves mixing the sample with a single reagent, irradiating the mixture and calculating the concentration of the analyte
DC B04; S03
IN SUNDREHAGEN E
PA (SUND-I) SUNDREHAGEN E
CYC 98

PI WO 2002044721 A1 20020606 (200274)* EN 78[8] G01N033-53
AU 2002023166 A 20020611 (200274) EN G01N033-53
US 20030077596 A1 20030424 (200330) EN C12Q001-68
EP 1346219 A1 20030924 (200363) EN G01N033-53
JP 2004514906 W 20040520 (200434) JA 201 G01N033-533

ADT WO 2002044721 A1 WO 2001-NO480 20011130; EP 1346219 A1 EP 2001-998826 20011130; US 20030077596 A1 WO 2001-NO480 20011130; EP 1346219 A1 WO 2001-NO480 20011130; JP 2004514906 W WO 2001-NO480 20011130; AU 2002023166 A AU 2002-23166 20011130; JP 2004514906 W JP 2002-546214 20011130; US 20030077596 A1 US 2002-19866 20020807

FDT AU 2002023166 A Based on WO 2002044721 A; EP 1346219 A1 Based on WO 2002044721 A; JP 2004514906 W Based on WO 2002044721 A

PRAI NO 2000-6130 20001201

IC ICM G01N033-533

IPCR G01N0021-64 [I,A]; G01N0021-64 [I,C]; G01N0021-77 [I,C]; G01N0021-78 [I,A]; G01N0033-53 [I,A]; G01N0033-53 [I,C]; G01N0033-533 [I,A]; G01N0033-533 [I,C]; G01N0033-536 [I,C]; G01N0033-542 [I,A]

AB WO 2002044721 A1 UPAB: 20050527

NOVELTY - Determination of concentration of at least one analyte in a test sample or an aliquot of a test sample of a complex biological fluid involves mixing the sample or aliquot of the sample with one single reagent to form a mixture, irradiating the mixture with polarized light, measuring the polarization of the emitted light and calculating the concentration of the analyte.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Determination of concentration of at least one analyte in a test sample or an aliquot of a test sample of a complex biological fluid involves:

(i) mixing the sample or aliquot of the sample with one single reagent such as a solid, solution or premixed solution to form a mixture

(ii) irradiating the mixture with polarized light which permits the excitation of the fluorescent molecules

(iii) measuring the polarization of the emitted light, and

(iv) calculating the concentration(s) of the analyte(s).

The reagent is provided in one single container or compartment of a container and no other reagent is added during the performance of the method. The reagent further comprises at least one type of binding molecule with specific affinity for at least one of the analytes and either fluorescent moieties covalently linked to the binding molecules or fluorescent analogs, fluorescent fragments or fluorescent derivatives of the analyte(s).

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:

(1) A reagent for carrying out the method comprising at least one type of binding molecule with specific affinity for at least one of the analyte. The reagent further comprises fluorescent moieties covalently linked to the binding molecules or fluorescent analogs, fluorescent fragments or fluorescent derivatives of the analyte(s); and

(2) ***Kit*** for carrying out the method comprising at least one container. The container(s) or compartment of the container(s) contains one single reagent, preferably in a fluidal state. The reagent comprises at least one fluorescence-labeled specific binding molecules towards the analyte(s) to be measured or a fluorescence-labeled analog or fluorescent fragment or fluorescent derivative of the analyte(s) as well as ***device*** for obtaining the extract volume(s) of the complex biological fluid to be tested and that is needed in order to perform the method adequately.

USE - For the determination of concentration of at least one analyte in a test sample or an aliquot of a test sample of a complex biological fluid, particularly for the determination of concentrations of clinically related substances in samples of biological material from living organism (claimed) e.g. plants, insects, birds and animals such as mammals (e.g. primates or humans).

ADVANTAGE - The method involves use of stable, durable reagents; is carried out in very few (preferably just one single container); does not require any significant pipette work. The method can be carried out on blood tests after or with simultaneous lysis of the blood cells. The method is a sensitive specific measurement method. The method is carried out at constant temperature by use of correction algorithms empirically generated by temperature's influence on test solutions with known concentration of the analyte.

MC CPI: B04-B04B; B04-B04D; B04-B04G; B04-C01; B04-F04; B04-G01; B04-N04; B05-A03B; B06-A01; B06-A03; B06-D01; B06-E05; B10-B01B
EPI: S03-E04B5; S03-E04D; S03-E14H1; S03-E14H4; S03-E14H9

TECH

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Reagent: The reagent is used for each analyte comprising immunocomplexes between an antibody or an immunoactive fragment of an antibody with specific affinity for the analyte(s) and their fluorescent analogs, fluorescent fragments or fluorescent derivatives or is used for an analyte comprising complexes between an aptamer or another synthetic binder with a specific affinity for the analyte and fluorescent analogs, fluorescent fragments or fluorescent derivatives of the analyte(s). The reagent comprises binding molecules with specific affinity for at least one analyte and with fluorescent moieties with absorption between 600 - 1000 (preferably above 620, especially above 640) nm, covalently linked to the binding molecules; fluorescent binding molecules with specific affinity for one analyte or comprising fluorescent analogue, fluorescent fragments or fluorescent derivative of one analyte only; and different fluorescent moieties covalently bound to different binding molecules with different specific affinities. The reagent with fluorescent residue has maximum coefficient of absorption at a wavelength of above 640 nm. The reagent comprises cell lysing substance or anticoagulant or detergent. The sample material or its aliquot is constituted by a biological material or is constituted by dilution, extraction, dissolution or ***filtration*** a dilution or an extract or is dissolved or is ***filtrated*** from the biological material. The binding molecule is a peptide, synthetic binder or aptamer composition and is optionally identified by combinatory chemistry technique or phase display or nucleic acid selection technology. The reagent comprises at least one peptide or its derivative with specific binding affinity for an analyte. The binding peptide has fluorescent residue, which is covalently linked and is constituted by less than 30 (preferably less than 20, especially less than 15) amino acids. The peptide or its derivative contains amino acid sequence Ala-Arg-Asn-Arg-Asn or Ala-Arg-Asn-Gly-Asn for quantitation of C-reactive protein. The fluorescent moiety is fluoresceine, Texas Red, Cy5, other Cy Dye FluorLink substance, other Cyanin derivatives, Rhodamin, methyl rhodamin, Biodypi 630/650-X/MeOH, Biodypi 650/655-X/MeOH, Biodypi FL/MeOH, Biodypi R6G/MeOH, Biodypi TMR-X/MeOH Biodypi TR-X/MeOH or other substance from the Biodipy group of substances, Alex Fluor Dyes of different wavelengths, Ruthenium ligand complexes, lanthanoid elements such as Europium, Samarium or Terbium complex bound to chelating ligands such as DTPA, EDTA or N1. The reagent is used in concentrated or dry form or is diluted or reconstituted before use. The reagent is divided between different compartments for combination into one reagent prior to use. Preferred Process: The polarization of the emitted light is measured as a function of time, either as a continuous kinetic reading or a reading of the change in polarization of the emitted light between two or more points or as a measurement of the polarization of the emitted light after a defined point of time. The method involves the use of standards or calibrators comprising known concentrations of the analyte(s). The concentration of the analyte(s) in unknown samples is calculated by interpolation of the values obtained from the unknown samples on the standard curve obtained

from the known standards or calibrators. The standard curve is stored in an artificial memory, optionally connected to the fluorescent polarization instrument in use. The method is carried out using temperature correction algorithms, either generated empirically or theoretically. These algorithms compensate for differences in fluorescence polarization caused by the differences in temperature at different time of measurement of standards and unknown samples, or between standards or between unknown samples. Preferred ***Kit***: The reagent contained in a container or a compartment of the container is formed to a ready-to-use reagent by mixing the content from different containers before or immediately before or in connection with the execution of the analysis.
BIOLOGY - Preferred Sample Material: The sample material or its aliquot is constituted by blood, blood serum, blood plasma, blood cell, lysate from blood or blood cell, urine, cerebrospinal fluid, tear fluid, sputum, semen, plasma, semen or material aspirated from the gastrointestinal tract or ***feces***, extract or ***filtrate*** of ***suspension*** of ***feces***, plant material or its extract or dissolved plant material or its ***filtrate***.

L120 ANSWER 63 OF 68 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2007 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
AN 2001-218611 [22] WPIX Full-text
DNC C2001-065345 [22]
DNN N2001-155818 [22]
TI A composition for cleaning and decontaminating kidney dialyzers and other medical ***devices***, comprising hydrogen peroxide and/or other per-compounds mixed with a ***buffer***
DC D22; P34; P43
IN HUTH S W; YU Z; YU Z J
PA (METR-N) METREX RES CORP
CYC 92
PI WO 2001019414 A1 20010322 (200122)* EN 49[1] A61L002-18
AU 2000074894 A 20010417 (200140) EN A61L002-18
US 6468472 B1 20021022 (200273) EN A61M001-14
ADT WO 2001019414 A1 WO 2000-US25281 20000915; US 6468472 B1 US 1999-397543 19990916; AU 2000074894 A AU 2000-74894 20000915
FDT AU 2000074894 A Based on WO 2001019414 A
PRAI US 1999-397543 19990916
IPCR A01N0037-16 [I,A]; A01N0037-16 [I,C]; A61L0002-16 [I,C]; A61L0002-18 [I,A]; A61L0002-18 [I,C]; A61L0002-23 [I,A]; A61M0001-16 [I,A]; A61M0001-16 [I,C]; B01D0065-00 [I,C]; B01D0065-02 [I,A]; B01D0065-06 [I,A]; C11D0003-39 [I,A]; C11D0003-39 [I,C]; C11D0003-48 [I,A]; C11D0003-48 [I,C]
AB WO 2001019414 A1 UPAB: 20050525
NOVELTY - A stable, safe, practical and efficient cleaning and high-level disinfecting and sterilizing composition for reprocessing kidney dialyzers, comprising a one-step mixture of per-compound oxidant(s) in a particular concentration range with a ***buffer***

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A composition for cleaning and decontaminating a dialyzer, comprises:

(a) a source of 1 or more per-compound oxidant, and

(b) a ***buffer*** in amount to provide (a) at a concentration and pH effective for cleaning/decontaminating.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for cleaning and decontaminating a dialyzer comprising producing a solution by combining the oxidant and ***buffer***, contacting this with the dialyzer, and preferably removing the solution by rinsing with sterile water or saline, then storing the dialyzer to prevent recontamination.

USE - The composition is useful for disinfecting dialyzers and other medical ***devices*** from blood, ***feces***, respiratory secretions and other foreign material

ADVANTAGE - The composition cleans the ***device*** effectively, achieving a high level of disinfection and sterilization, and is non-corrosive to plastics and adhesives

MC CPI: D09-A01A

TECH

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred composition: The oxidant is one or more peracid and optionally hydrogen peroxide. The peroxide concentration is 1-50wt%, and the peracid concentration is 0.0050-10.0wt%. The decontamination process is a high-level disinfection or sterilization, at pH 5-11. The peracid is peracetic acid. The ***buffer*** is acetic acid, propanoic acid, glycine, monobasic dihydrogen phosphate, dibasic hydrogen phosphate, bicarbonate, and/or carbonate. Optionally, the ***buffer*** contains non-immunogenic counter-ions. Soil can be removed from the dialyzer before the contacting step by contacting it with an enzyme.

L120 ANSWER 64 OF 68 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2007 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

AN 1996-412810 [41] WPIX Full-text

DNN N1996-347441 [41]

TI Flushing tank for toilet - has tank body with opening sealed by valve held on support arms and controlled by lifter and delayer

DC Q42

IN ARITA K; ***MATSUSHITA H***; SHIBATA S

PA (TTOC-C) TOTO KIKI KK; (TTOC-C) TOTO LTD

CYC 22

PI	WO 9627052	A1	19960906 (199641)*	JA	29[13]	E03D001-34
	JP 08232319	A	19960910 (199646)	JA	9[12]	E03D001-34
	TW 291515	A	19961121 (199712)	ZH		E03D001-34
	KR 97702405	A	19970513 (199821)	KO		E03D001-34
	US 5850639	A	19981222 (199907)	EN		E03D001-34
	CN 1147282	A	19970409 (200108)	ZH		E03D001-34
	KR 245125	B1	20000215 (200118)	KO		E03D001-34
	JP 3496320	B2	20040209 (200413)	JA	9	
	CN 1088780	C	20020807 (200525)	ZH		

ADT WO 9627052 A1 WO 1995-JP1626 19950816; JP 08232319 A JP 1995-40462 19950228; JP 3496320 B2 JP 1995-40462 19950228; CN 1147282 A CN 1995-192799 19950816; CN 1088780 C CN 1995-192799 19950816; KR 97702405 A WO 1995-JP1626 19950816; US 5850639 A WO 1995-JP1626 19950816; KR 245125 B1 WO 1995-JP1626 19950816; TW 291515 A TW 1995-108611 19950817; KR 97702405 A KR 1996-705986 19961025; KR 245125 B1 KR 1996-705986 19961025; US 5850639 A US 1996-732288 19961028

FDT JP 3496320 B2 Previous Publ JP 08232319 A; KR 97702405 A Based on WO 9627052 A; US 5850639 A Based on WO 9627052 A

PRAI JP 1995-40462 19950228

IC ICM E03D001-34

IPCR E03D0001-30 [I,A]; E03D0001-30 [I,C]; E03D0001-34 [I,A]

AB WO 1996027052 A1 UPAB: 20060111

The tank, containing water for flushing a toilet, comprises a body (A) with an opening (1) at its bottom. The opening is sealed by a valve disc(4) held on support arms (5) allowing it to swing about a pivot (6). The valve is lifted by a chain (7) attached to the tank body. The support arms also hold a vane (9) used for delaying the closing of the valve until the water in the tank approaches the bottom.

ADVANTAGE - The tank uses water efficiently, allowing water to be saved.

Member(0002)

ABEQ JP 08232319 A UPAB 20060111

The ***appts.*** has a drain valve (B) which opens and closes by vertical turning of a valve (4). An operation tool is provided outside the

valve in which it operates the valve, which is monitored by an operating transmission unit. The operating tool interlocks with the valve to move the valve in the opposite direction of the drain valve.
A braking board (9) mounted to the bottom of a tank receives the pressure of the tank when it is drained by the drain valve from the upper surface. The braking board is resistant from the movement of the valve which moves in the closed valve direction.

ADVANTAGE - Offers ***appts.*** with drain valve which has delaying drain function. Provides inexpensive drain valve with simple compsn. which can be operated stably and having reduced number of components. Facilitates total displacement adjustment of drain valve since closed valve timing can be controlled. Improves delaying drain function of drain valve. Does not easily influenced by water wave thus reliably improving operation.

Member(0005)
ABEQ US 5850639 A UPAB 20060111
The tank, containing water for flushing a toilet, comprises a body (A) with an opening (1) at its bottom. The opening is sealed by a valve disc(4) held on support arms (5) allowing it to swing about a pivot (6). The valve is lifted by a chain (7) attached to the tank body. The support arms also hold a vane (9) used for delaying the closing of the valve until the water in the tank approaches the bottom.

ADVANTAGE - The tank uses water efficiently, allowing water to be saved.

Member(0006)
ABEQ CN 1147282 A UPAB 20060111
The tank, containing water for flushing a toilet, comprises a body (A) with an opening (1) at its bottom. The opening is sealed by a valve disc(4) held on support arms (5) allowing it to swing about a pivot (6). The valve is lifted by a chain (7) attached to the tank body. The support arms also hold a vane (9) used for delaying the closing of the valve until the water in the tank approaches the bottom.

ADVANTAGE - The tank uses water efficiently, allowing water to be saved.

L120 ANSWER 65 OF 68 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2007 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
AN 1996-516315 [51] WPIX Full-text
DNN N1996-435270 [51]
TI Toilet fixture attachment tool used for fixing toilet fixture such as toilet box - has lever equipped with cam surface whose distance from centre of rotation increases gradually
DC P28; Q42; Q61
IN HIROTSU M; ***MATSUSHITA H***; SHINOHARA K; UETSUBO K
PA (TTOC-C) TOTO LTD
CYC 1
PI JP 08270618 A 19961015 (199651)* JA 7[15] F16B002-18
ADT JP 08270618 A JP 1995-76416 19950331
PRAI JP 1995-76416 19950331
IPCR A47K0013-00 [I,C]; A47K0013-26 [I,A]; E03D0011-00 [I,C]; E03D0011-13 [I,A]; E03D0009-08 [I,A]; E03D0009-08 [I,C]; F16B0002-02 [I,C]; F16B0002-18 [I,A]
AB JP 08270618 A UPAB: 20050514
The toilet fixture attachment tool has a pair of sliding rails (51). A disc shaped holder (57) is located between the rails. A toilet fixture (11) is attached to the disc shaped holder through an elastic washer (58). A through hole (25) is drilled in the toilet fixture. In the lower part, two washers (59, 60) and a lock pin (55) are provided for attachment. A lever (54) is

fixed to the lock pin. The upper part of the lever has a sloping profile so that the distance from the axis of the pin increases gradually.

ADVANTAGE - Smoothens detachment and assembly work. Simplifies cleaning of upper surface of toilet fixture. Instals housing at best position according to toilet fixture shape.

L120 ANSWER 66 OF 68 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2007 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
AN 1995-175749 [23] WPIX Full-text
DNC C1995-081719 [23]
DNN N1995-137815 [23]
TI Measuring ***device*** for faeces-containing blood - has measuring ***filter*** containing anti-human haemoglobin antibody, dipped in faeces sample solution containing ***buffer***
DC B04; S03
IN EGI S; KANEKO Y; OBANA S; OISHI K
PA (SEKI-C) SEKISUI CHEM IND CO LTD
CYC 1
PI JP 07098314 A 19950411 (199523)* JA 8[8] G01N033-53
JP 3264751 B2 20020311 (200220) JA 8
ADT JP 07098314 A JP 1993-242739 19930929; JP 3264751 B2 JP 1993-242739 19930929
FDT JP 3264751 B2 Previous Publ JP 07098314 A
PRAI JP 1993-242739 19930929
IPCR G01N0033-48 [I,A]; G01N0033-48 [I,C]; G01N0033-50 [I,A]; G01N0033-50 [I,C]; G01N0033-53 [I,A]; G01N0033-53 [I,C]
AB JP 07098314 A UPAB: 20050511
Faeces sample solution is obtd. by inserting a faeces collecting tool with collected faeces in a ***buffer*** solution container (1) containing ***buffer*** solution (4) through an opening (1a). Measuring cap containing a separation ***filter*** (6) and a measuring ***filter*** (7) is placed on the opening (1a) of the ***buffer*** solution container (1) in a liquid-tight manner. Measuring ***filter*** (7) with impregnated coloured latex, contains antihuman haemoglobin antibody. Presence of faeces containing blood is decided while dropping faeces sample solution by overturning the ***buffer*** solution container (1).

ADVANTAGE - Presence of faeces containing blood is determined in a simple manner.
MC CPI: B04-B04B2; B04-B04D5; B12-K04A
EPI: S03-E14H1; S03-E14H4

L120 ANSWER 67 OF 68 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2007 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
AN 1995-054704 [08] WPIX Full-text
DNC C1995-024774 [08]
DNN N1995-042904 [08]
TI Simple test ***device*** using immuno-chromatography method for finding presence of occult blood in faeces - by dissolving faeces in ***buffer*** solution, filtering and filtering by chromatography
DC B04; J04; S03
IN EGI S; KANEKO Y; OBANA S; OISHI K
PA (SEKI-C) SEKISUI CHEM IND CO LTD
CYC 1
PI JP 06331625 A 19941202 (199508)* JA 12[14] G01N033-53
JP 3302099 B2 20020715 (200253) JA 11
ADT JP 06331625 A JP 1993-121412 19930524; JP 3302099 B2 JP 1993-121412 19930524
FDT JP 3302099 B2 Previous Publ JP 06331625 A
PRAI JP 1993-121412 19930524
IPCR G01N0033-48 [I,A]; G01N0033-48 [I,C]; G01N0033-50 [I,A]; G01N0033-50 [I,C]; G01N0033-53 [I,A]; G01N0033-53 [I,C]
AB JP 06331625 A UPAB: 20050511

A ***buffer*** solution vessel for dissolving faeces, a ***filter*** for filtering solids in faeces, and an immunity ***filter*** for composing a chromatography portion are unified in a main receptacle combined to a faeces collecting tool.

USE - The finding of presence of occult blood by moving the faeces collecting tool or the ***buffer*** solution vessel up and down after inserting the faeces collecting tool with collected faeces in the main receptacle.

MC CPI: B04-B04B2; B04-B04D5; B11-C08D2; B12-K04; J04-B01
EPI: S03-E09C; S03-E14H; S03-E14H4

L120 ANSWER 68 OF 68 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2007 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
AN 1992-151015 [18] WPIX Full-text
DNC C1992-069971 [21]
DNN N1992-112799 [21]
TI ***Device*** for preparing ***suspension*** of ***stool*** hygienically - comprising vessel with lid containing ***filter*** and sealing lid, with grooved rod for collecting sample
DC B04; J04; S03
IN INOUE Y; MIYAMOTO K; MORI K; SEDO M; SETOH M; TSUJI T
PA (FUJI-C) FUJISAWA PHARM CO LTD; (NITL-C) NITTO DENKO CORP
CYC 18
PI WO 9206375 A 19920416 (199218)* JA 28[5]
AU 9186322 A 19920428 (199232) EN G01N033-48
JP 05060746 A 19930312 (199315) JA 6[5] G01N033-48
ADT WO 9206375 A WO 1991-JP1270 19910924; AU 9186322 A AU 1991-86322 19910924; AU 9186322 A WO 1991-JP1270 19910924; JP 05060746 A JP 1991-274790 19910925
FDT AU 9186322 A Based on WO 9206375 A
PRAI JP 1991-80462U 19910628
JP 1990-262046 19900929
IPCR A61B0010-00 [I,A]; A61B0010-00 [I,C]; B01L0003-14 [I,A]; B01L0003-14 [I,C]; G01N0033-48 [I,A]; G01N0033-48 [I,C]
AB WO 1992006375 A UPAB: 20050504
A ***device*** for preparing suspension of excrement comprises an excrement-containing vessel comprising a vessel proper to contain fluid for making excrement suspension with a first lid body at an opening part and internally having means for filtering such excrement suspension; and a second lid body capable of tightly sealing the opening in the upper part of the first lid body; and an excrement picking rod, as an independent body, which can be contained in the containing vessel. The rod has grooves formed on the side for picking and storing excrement. An instrument for picking excrement has grooved excrement picking rod and an excrement wiper slidably fitted over the rod, and with the excrement picking vessel having a lid.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Operations to pick excrement, prepare a specimen, and inspect the specimen are made easy and sanitary without the possibility of soiling inspector's hands with excrement (suspension).

MC CPI: B04-B04B; B11-C06; J04-B
EPI: S03-E13A; S03-E13D; S03-E14H9

Member(0003)
ABEQ JP 05060746 A UPAB 20050504
Faeces ***suspension*** preparing instrument comprises a faeces housing container having a container body to house liq. for faeces suspension, a first cover at the opening of the container body and having a filter on the inside, and a second cover above the first cover to seal the opening; and separate faeces collecting rods which can be put in the faeces housing container and have grooves formed at the tip to collect and house faeces.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Used to prepare suspension of faeces when testing occult blood, virus, etc. in faeces in clinical tests. A specified amt. of liq. for faeces suspension, e.g. physiological saline soln. ***buffer***

soln. etc. is put in the container body. The opening is closed by the first cover and the nozzle-shape opening at the tip of the first cover is closed by the second cover. The faeces housing container is handed to a person for testing. At this time, at least, 2 faeces collecting rods are also handed to the person. The person to be tested collects his faeces in the grooves of the faeces collecting rod by piercing the faeces with the rod. Then, the faeces collecting rods are inserted into the container body with the first cover open, and the container is closed with the first cover. The container with the faeces collecting rods put in it is passed to the tester. Faeces suspension is prepd. sanitarily.

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=> d his full

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 13:47:49 ON 06 MAR 2007)

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:47:55 ON 06 MAR 2007
                E US2004-773316/APPS
L1              1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  US2004-773316/AP
                D SCAN
                E US20050026230/PN
L2              1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  US2005026230/PN
                D SCAN
                E STOOL/CT
                E E3+ALL
                E E2+ALL
L3          21433 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  FECES+NT/CT
L4          43448 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  STOOL OR STOOLS OR FECES OR DEFACATION OR
                  DEFACATED?
                E DEFACATION/CT
L5          43962 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L1 OR L2 OR L3 OR L4)
L6           5681 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L5 AND (CELL RECOVERY? OR DETECTION? OR
                  DIAGNOS?)
L7              0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L5 AND (BAG AND FILTER? AND SOLID CARRIER?)

L8            653 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L5 AND (BUFFER?)
                E BUFFERS/CT
                E E3+ALL
L9          14084 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  BUFFERS+OLD/CT
L10        291789 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  BUFFER?
L11        291789 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L9 OR L10)
L12           653 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L5 AND L11
L13            98 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L12 AND (APPARATUS? OR MACHINE? OR KIT?)
                D KWIC
                E APPARATUS/CT
L14         24279 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  APPARATUS/CT
                E APPARATUS/CT
                E CELL RECOVERY/CT

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 13:54:27 ON 06 MAR 2007

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:55:15 ON 06 MAR 2007
L15          2312 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L5 AND (CANCER? OR TUMOR? OR TUMOUR? OR
                  MALIGNAN? OR LESION?)
L16          1133 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L15 AND (CELL?(L)RECOVER? OR DETECT? OR
                  DIAGNOS? OR SEPARAT? OR FILTER? OR TAG?)
L17           584 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L16 AND (COLON? OR RECTAL? OR COLORECTAL?
                  OR RECTUM?)
L18           229 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L17 AND (AFFINITY? OR ANTIGEN? OR ANTIBOD?
                  OR TAG?)
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                D KWIC
L19          17 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L18 AND L11
                D KWIC
L20        2312 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L15 OR L16 OR L17 OR L18 OR L19)
L21         293 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L20 AND (APPARATUS? OR KIT? OR BAG? OR
                MACHINE?)
                D KWIC
L22          17 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L21 AND FILTER?
                D HIT
                D HIT 2
L23          16 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L22 AND (PY<2005 OR AY<2005 OR PRY<2005)
L24        1831 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L5 AND (APPARATUS? OR KIT? OR BAG? OR
                MACHINE?)
L25         293 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L24 AND (CANCER? OR TUMOR? OR TUMOUR? OR
                MALIGNAN? OR LESION?)
L26          17 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L25 AND FILTER?
L27          17 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L22 OR L26)
L28         159 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L24 AND FILTER?
L29           0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L28 AND 33/SC,SX
L30          32 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L5 AND 33/SC,SX
L31           0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L30 AND (CANCER? OR TUMOR? OR TUMOUR? OR
                MALIGNAN? OR LESION?)
L32           5 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L30 AND (COLON? OR RECTAL? OR COLORECTAL?
                OR RECTUM?)
                D KWIC
                D KWIC 2
L33           0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L32 AND L14
L34           1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L32 AND (APPARATUS? OR KIT? OR BAG? OR
                MACHINE?)
                D KWIC
L35          18 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L22 OR L1)
L36          25 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L28 AND (?CARRIER? OR CANCER?)
                D KWIC
L37         159 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L28 AND FILTER?
L38         109 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L37 AND (CELL?(L)RECOVER? OR DETECT? OR
                DIAGNOS? OR SEPARAT? OR IMPURITY?)
                D KWIC
L39          17 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L38 AND (CANCER? OR TUMOR? OR TUMOUR? OR
                MALIGNAN? OR LESION?)
L40          17 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L39 OR L22)
                E MATSUMURA Y/AU
L41         328 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ("MATSUMURA Y"/AU OR "MATSUMURA YASUHIRO"/A
                U)
                E MATSUSHITA H/AU
L42         112 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ("MATSUSHITA H"/AU OR "MATSUSHITA HISAYUKI"
                /AU)
                E TSUNODA H/AU
L43         113 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ("TSUNODA H"/AU OR "TSUNODA HIROYUKI"/AU)
                E HARADA K/AU
L44         356 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ("HARADA K"/AU OR "HARADA K I"/AU)
                E HARADA KUNIO/AU
L45          51 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "HARADA KUNIO"/AU
L46           2 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L41 AND L42 AND L43 AND (L44 OR L45)
                D SCA
L47           5 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L41 AND (L42 OR L43 OR L44 OR L45)
L48           3 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L42 AND (L43 OR L44 OR L45)
L49           7 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L43 AND (L44 OR L45)
L50           0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L44 AND L45
L51          11 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L47 OR L48 OR L49 OR L50)
L52           5 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L51 AND L5
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                D SCAN
L53             5 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L46 OR L52)

     FILE 'HCAPLUS, MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS, DRUGU, WPIX' ENTERED AT 14:13:38
     ON 06 MAR 2007
L54          8345 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  MATSUMURA Y?/AU
L55          4213 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  MATSUSHITA H?/AU
L56          2285 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  TSUNODA H?/AU
L57         15763 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  HARADA K?/AU
L58             4 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L54 AND L55 AND L56 AND L57
L59            69 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L54 OR L55 OR L56 OR L57) AND (STOOL OR
                  STOOLS OR FECES OR DEFACAT?)
L60            17 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L59 AND (KIT? OR FECES CONTAINER? OR
                  EQUIPMENT? OR APPARATUS? OR DEVICE? OR SUSPENSION? OR FILTRATIO
                  N?)
                  D KWIC
                  D KWIC 2
                  D KWIC 3
                  D KWIC 4
                  D KWIC 5
                  D KWIC 6
                  D KWIC 7
                  D KWIC 8
L61            17 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L58 OR L60)

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:17:16 ON 06 MAR 2007
L62          1639 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L5 AND (FECES RETENTION? OR SUSPENSION? OR
                  FILTRATION? OR CELL COLLECTION? OR FECES CONTAINER? OR FECES
                  FILTRATION? OR CELL RECOVERY? OR FECES DETECT? OR EQUIPMENT?)
L63          3263 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L5 AND (FECES RETENTION? OR SUSPENSION? OR
                  FILTRATION? OR CELL COLLECTION? OR FECES CONTAINER? OR FECES
                  FILTRATION? OR CELL RECOVERY? OR FECES DETECT? OR EQUIPMENT?
                  OR KIT? OR APPARATUS? OR MACHINE? OR DEVICE?)
L64          3263 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L62 OR L63)
L65          1240 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L64 AND (FILTER? OR FILTRATION? OR
                  SUSPEND? OR SUSPENSION?)
                  D QUE L39
L66            75 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L65 AND (CANCER? OR TUMOR? OR TUMOUR? OR
                  MALIGNAN? OR LESION?)
L67            72 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L66 AND (PY<2005 OR AY<2005 OR PRY<2005)
L68            15 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L67 AND L11
                  D KWIC
                  D KWIC 2
                  D KWIC 3
                  D KWIC 4
                  D KWIC 5
L69            23 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L68 OR L40)

     FILE 'MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS, DRUGU, TOXCENTER, WPIX, CAOLD' ENTERED AT
     14:21:30 ON 06 MAR 2007
L70        214351 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (STOOL OR STOOLS OR FECES OR DEFACAT?)
L71         21033 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L70 AND (FECES RETENTION? OR SUSPENSION?
                  OR FILTRATION? OR CELL COLLECTION? OR FECES CONTAINER? OR
                  FECES FILTRATION? OR CELL RECOVERY? OR FECES DETECT? OR
                  EQUIPMENT? OR KIT? OR APPARATUS? OR MACHINE? OR DEVICE?)
L72          4460 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L71 AND (FILTER? OR FILTRATION? OR
                  SUSPEND? OR SUSPENSION?)
L73           276 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L72 AND (CANCER? OR TUMOR? OR TUMOUR? OR
                  MALIGNAN? OR LESION?)
L74           112 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L73 AND (COLON? OR RECTAL? OR COLORECTAL?
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                OR RECTUM?)
                D KWIC
L75         18837 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L70 AND (FECES RETENTION? OR FECES
                SUSPENSION? OR FILTRATION? OR CELL COLLECTION? OR FECES
                CONTAINER? OR FECES FILTRATION? OR CELL RECOVERY? OR FECES
                DETECT? OR EQUIPMENT? OR KIT? OR APPARATUS? OR MACHINE? OR
                DEVICE?)
L76         21033 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L71 OR L75)
L77            51 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L74 AND (FECES RETENTION? OR FECES
                SUSPENSION? OR FILTRATION? OR CELL COLLECTION? OR FECES
                CONTAINER? OR FECES FILTRATION? OR CELL RECOVERY? OR FECES
                DETECT? OR EQUIPMENT? OR KIT? OR APPARATUS? OR MACHINE? OR
                DEVICE?)
L78            48 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L77 AND (PY<2005 OR AY<2005 OR PRY<2005)
L79            48 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L78 AND (FILTER? OR FILTRA? OR SUSPEND? OR
                SUSPENSION?)
                D KWIC
                D KWIC 2
L80            24 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L79 AND (APPARATUS? OR DEVICE? OR KIT? OR
                EQUIPMENT?)
                D KWIC
                D KWIC 2
                D KWIC 3
                D HIT
                D HIT
                D HIT 5
L81         35365 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L70 AND (COLON? OR RECTAL? OR COLORECTAL?
                OR RECTUM?)
L82         20491 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L81 AND (DETECT? OR DIAGNOS? OR TEST? OR
                MEASURE?)
L83           350 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L82 AND (FILTER? OR FILTRA?)
L84            59 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L83 AND (CANCER? OR TUMOR? OR TUMOUR? OR
                MALIGNAN? OR LESION?)
L85             1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L84 AND (FECES RETENTION? OR FECES
                CONTAINER? OR FECES BAG? OR FECES FILTRATION? OR FECES
                SUSPENSION?)
                D KWIC
L86           132 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L70 AND (FECES RETENTION? OR FECES
                CONTAINER? OR FECES BAG? OR FECES DETECT? OR FECES FILTRATION?
                OR FECES SUSPENSION?)
L87            13 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L86 AND (FILTER? OR FILTRA?)
                D KWIC
                D KWIC 2
                D KWIC 3
L88            25 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L86 AND (APPARATUS? OR DEVICE? OR KIT? OR
                EQUIPMENT?)
                D KWIC
                D KWIC 2
                D KWIC 3
                D KWIC 4
L89            35 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L87 OR L88)
L90            35 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L89 OR L85)
L91            58 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L80 OR L90)
L92          3193 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L70 AND (FECES OR STOOL)(3A)(RETENTION? OR
                CONTAINER? OR BAG? OR EQUIPMENT? OR COLLECTION? OR FILTRATION?
                OR SUSPENSION? OR DEVICE OR KIT?)
L93           150 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L92 AND (FILTER? OR FILTRA?)
L94          1188 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L92 AND (APPARATUS? OR DEVICE? OR KIT? OR
                EQUIPMENT?)
L95          1276 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L93 OR L94)
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L96          159 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L95 AND (CANCER? OR TUMOR? OR TUMOUR? OR
                 MALIGNAN? OR LESION? OR COLON? OR COLORECT? OR RECTUM? OR
                 RECTAL?)
L97           19 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L96 AND (FILTER OR FILTRAT?)
                 D KWIC
                 D KWIC 2
L98            6 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L97 AND (APPARATUS? OR DEVICE? OR KIT? OR
                 EQUIPMENT?)
                 D KWIC
L99           60 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L98 OR L91)
L100          58 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L99 AND (PY<2005 OR AY<2005 OR PRY<2005)
L101           7 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L100 AND BUFFER?
                 D KWIC
                 D KWIC 2
L102           8 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L101 OR L85)
L103        1727 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L70 AND BUFFER?
L104         128 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L103 AND (FILTER OR FILTRAT?)
L105          61 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L104 AND (APPARATUS? OR DEVICE? OR KIT? OR
                 EQUIPMENT?)
                 D KWIC
                 D KWIC 2
                 D KWIC  3
L106          18 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L105 AND (BAG? OR DISPENS? OR CARRIER? OR
                 SUSPENSION? OR IMPURITY?)
                 D KWIC
                 D KWIC 2
                 D KWIC 3
                 D KWIC 4
                 D COST
                 D QUE L92
L107          11 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L105 AND (FECES OR STOOL)(3A)(RETENTION?
                 OR CONTAINER? OR BAG? OR EQUIPMENT? OR COLLECTION? OR FILTRATIO
                 N? OR SUSPENSION? OR DEVICE OR KIT?)
                 D KWIC
                 D KWIC 2
                 D KWIC 3
                 D KWIC 4
                 D KWIC 5
L108          17 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L102 OR L107)

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:45:02 ON 06 MAR 2007
L109         653 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L5 AND L11
L110          92 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L109 AND (FILTER OR FILTRAT?)
L111          34 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L110 AND (APPARATUS? OR DEVICE? OR KIT? OR
                 EQUIPMENT?)
L112          11 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L111 AND (FECES OR STOOL)(3A)(RETENTION?
                 OR CONTAINER? OR BAG? OR EQUIPMENT? OR COLLECTION? OR FILTRATIO
                 N? OR SUSPENSION? OR DEVICE OR KIT?)
L113          30 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L112 OR L69)

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 14:46:04 ON 06 MAR 2007

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:46:10 ON 06 MAR 2007
L114      154067 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  33/SC,SX
L115          32 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L114 AND L5
L116           0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L115 AND (APPARATUS? OR DEVICE? OR KIT? OR
                 EQUIPMENT?)
L117           0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L115 AND (FECES OR STOOL)(3A)(RETENTION?
                 OR CONTAINER? OR BAG? OR EQUIPMENT? OR COLLECTION? OR FILTRATIO
                 N? OR SUSPENSION? OR DEVICE OR KIT?)
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L118          33 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L105 AND (FILTER OR FILTRAT?)
                 D KWIC
L119          48 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L118 OR L113)
                 D KWIC L118 10
                 D KWIC L118 16

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 14:48:57 ON 06 MAR 2007
                 D QUE L53
                 D QUE L61
                 D QUE L119
                 D QUE L108

     FILE 'HCAPLUS, MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS, WPIX' ENTERED AT 14:49:28 ON 06
     MAR 2007
L120          68 DUP REM L53 L61 L119 L108 (19 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
                       ANSWERS '1-53' FROM FILE HCAPLUS
                       ANSWER '54' FROM FILE MEDLINE
                       ANSWERS '55-56' FROM FILE BIOSIS
                       ANSWERS '57-68' FROM FILE WPIX
                 D IBIB ABS HITIND RETABLE L120 1-53
                 D IBIB ABS L120 54-56
                 D ALL ABEQ TECH L120 57-68


     FILE HOME

     FILE HCAPLUS

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     FILE COVERS 1907 - 6 Mar 2007  VOL 146 ISS 11
     FILE LAST UPDATED: 5 Mar 2007  (20070305/ED)

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      substance identification.

     FILE STNGUIDE
     FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.
     LAST RELOADED: Mar  2, 2007 (20070302/UP).

     FILE MEDLINE
      FILE LAST UPDATED: 3 Mar 2007 (20070303/UP).  FILE COVERS 1950 TO DATE.

       All regular MEDLINE updates from November 15 to December 16 have been
       added to MEDLINE, along with 2007 Medical Subject Headings (MeSH(R))
       and 2007 tree numbers.

       The annual reload will be available in early 2007.

       This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
```

substance identification.

FILE EMBASE
FILE COVERS 1974 TO 6 Mar 2007 (20070306/ED)

EMBASE is now updated daily. SDI frequency remains weekly (default) and biweekly.

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FILE BIOSIS
FILE COVERS 1969 TO DATE.
CAS REGISTRY NUMBERS AND CHEMICAL NAMES (CNs) PRESENT FROM JANUARY 1969 TO DATE.

RECORDS LAST ADDED: 28 February 2007 (20070228/ED)

FILE DRUGU
FILE LAST UPDATED: 2 MAR 2007 <20070302/UP>
>>> DERWENT DRUG FILE (SUBSCRIBER) <<<

>>> FILE COVERS 1983 TO DATE <<<
>>> THESAURUS AVAILABLE IN /CT <<<

FILE WPIX
FILE LAST UPDATED: 1 MAR 2007 <20070301/UP>
MOST RECENT THOMSON SCIENTIFIC UPDATE: 200715 <200715/DW>
DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX SUBSCRIBER FILE, COVERS 1963 TO DATE

>>> YOU ARE IN THE NEW AND ENHANCED DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX <<<

>>> New display format FRAGHITSTR available <<<
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http://www.stn-international.de/archive/stn_online_news/fraghitstr_ex.pdf

>>> IPC Reform reclassification data for the backfile is being loaded into the database during January 2007.
There will not be any update date (UP) written for the reclassified documents, but they can be identified by 20060101/UPIC. <<<

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http://scientific.thomson.com/support/patents/coverage/latestupdates/

PLEASE BE AWARE OF THE NEW IPC REFORM IN 2006, SEE
http://www.stn-international.de/stndatabases/details/ipc_reform.html and
http://scientific.thomson.com/media/scpdf/ipcrdwpi.pdf

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FILE TOXCENTER

FILE COVERS 1907 TO 6 Mar 2007 (20070306/ED)

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The MEDLINE file segment has been updated with 2007 MeSH terms.and See HELP RLOAD for details.

TOXCENTER thesauri in the /CN, /CT, and /MN fields incorporate the MeSH 2007 vocabulary.

FILE CAOLD
FILE COVERS 1907-1966
FILE LAST UPDATED: 01 May 1997 (19970501/UP)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification. Title keywords, authors, patent assignees, and patent information, e.g., patent numbers, are now searchable from 1907-1966. TIFF images of CA abstracts printed between 1907-1966 are available in the PAGE display formats.

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